# BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 9, 1816. [NUMBER 1263.


IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

*Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, (not bearing Interest) on Account of the Estates of Military and Marine Persons deceased, to the 31st October 1816, also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last was published.*

| DATES WHEN DEPOSITED. | | BY WHOM DEPOSITED, | ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATE, | AMOUNT. | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1806 Dec. | 6th | [illegible] Doolan, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry, | J. Robinson, Lieutenant of the same Corps, | 800 | | | |
| " | 15th | John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry, - - - - - - | James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty, - - | 89 | 3 | 10 | |
| 1807 Feb. | 20th | John Robinson, Town Adjutant - - | J. Gibson late Lieut. of the 2d Regiment N. I. | 175 | 3 | 22 | |
| 1809 June | 20th | Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion. - - | Thomas Brown, late Ensign of the same Corps, . | 47 | 1 | 95 | |
| May | 3d | J. McClintock, Captain 6th Regiment N. I. | G. Walter, late Lieut. of the same Corps, - | 240 | | | |
| 1812 Aug. | 28th | D[illegible]allon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry. - | Veatch, do. do. - - - - | 90 | | | |
| 1813 April | 10th | J. A. Wilson Major Comg. the Eu. Regt. | Thomas. Harrison, do. do. - - | 150 | | 40 | Unclaimed. |
| " | " | Ditto, ditto, ditto. | John McKenna Lieut. Ditto. | 53 | | | |
| May | 24th | Thomas Corsellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry - - | Thos. Proctor do. do. - - - | 128 | | | |
| July | 30th | Wm. Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids. - - - | Burnet, do. do. - - - | 116 | 3 | 90 | |
| Aug. | 10th | William Cowper, Commissary General, - | Geo. Webb, late Sub Conductor on this Estab. | 166 | | 32 | |
| Dec. | 10th | Richard Torin, Marine Paymaster, - - | W. Taylor, late of the Marine Establishment, - | 325 | 3 | 84 | |
| " | 20th | James Smith, Lieut. Col. Comg. 1st 6th Regiment Native Infantry, - - | Thomas Smith, late Lieutenant of the same Corps, - - - - - | 168 | | | |
| 1814 March | 18th | Wm. Mealy Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids, - - | William Stacey, do. do. . | 23 | 2 | | |
| April | 27th | F. Warden, Town Major, - - | William Forrest, late Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 2d—56th Regiment, - - - - - | 145 | | 90 | |
| May | 10th | Messrs. Forbes and Co. - - | W. Carter, late Corporal of H M. 84th Regt. | 12 | 1 | 43 | |
| Dec. | 30th | F. Warden, Town Major, - - | J. Willis, late Assist. Surg. of the Grenadier Bat. | 218 | 3 | 45 | |
| 1815 Jan. | 12th | H. Meriton Esq. Superintendant of Marine, | J. Armstrong Young late Lieut. of the H. C's. Mar. | 154 | 1 | 15 | Transferred to "Supplies between India & London" on the 10th September 1816, as per Governt. Order dated 23d Augt. 1816. |
| May | 16th | J. Grant, Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Regt. 1st. or Grenadier Battalion, - - | Willis late Doctor, of the said Corps, - - | 82 | 2 | | |
| Sept | 1st | F. Warden, Town Major, - | Grant, late Lieut. Bengal Artillery, - - | 448 | 1 | 50 | |
| Nov. | 8th | J. Griffith, Lieut. Col. Comdg. the Bat. of Artillery. - - - - | James R. Watson, late Lieut. of the same Corps, | 429 | 1 | 36 | Unclaimed. |
| 1816 Jan. | 9th | William Cowper, Lieut. Col. Commissary General, - - - - - | William Williams late Conductor, - - | 82 | 3 | 20 | |
| Feb. | 20th | A. Anderson, Adjutant 2d 9th N. 1. - | William Haward, late Lieut. of the said Corps. - | 73 | 2 | 26 | Paid Jairam Mularsett Administrator the 17th August 1816. |
| Oct. | 25th | R. A. Willis, Town Major - - | George Wilson, late Asst. Surgeon 1st—2d N. I. | 1959 | 3 | 14 | Unclaimed. |
| " | 26th | Ditto Ditto - - - | F. Haworth, late Lieut. H. Ms'. 17th Dragoons, | 2670 | 1 | 35 | |

BOBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
3t *October* 1816.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. KAYE,— *Accountant General*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE hereby given that a public Sale the Hon'ble Company's Madeira, (Ldon particular and London Market) ill take place at the General Sale room Thursday the 14th Instant at 1 o'Clk.

*By Ordof the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*

R. TORIN,
Warehouse Keeper and Coml. Act,

BOMBA
*W. & C. Office,*
8th Novenr 18_6.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*FOR SALE*
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)*
IN THE MARINE YARD,
On THURSDAY next, the 14th Instant,
*THE SHIP*
DADALOY,

RECENTLY imported from Calcutta, burthen 260 Tons or thereabouts. An Inventory of her Stores may be seen on application at the Office of Mr. J. W. TASKER or on board.

*Bombay, 9th November* 1816.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday and Tuesday next, the 11th and 12th instant, the following Articles, just imported from Calcutta, per SHIP DADALOY, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the Godowns of MR. J. W. TASKER adjoining his Office viz.

200 Bags of fine Patcherry Rice.
200 Ditto, Moongy, Ditto.
100 Ditto, Wheat.
100 Ditto, Gram.
50 Salt Petre.

For the convenience of Purchasers the Goods will be put up in small lots.

*Bombay, 9th November* 1816.

## *FOR SALE,*

PRICE 400 RUPEES.

AN elegant Double Barreled FOWLING PIECE, made by KAYE, and Co. London, small Bore with Mahogany case Complete, may be viewed at the Store of DHENJEE SHAW RATTONJEE, Church Lane.

A few casks Pale Ale, at 43 Rupees from the Brewhouse of MESSRS. STARKEY, and Co. Pultney Street London, may be tasted at the House belonging to the Representatives of the late PESTOMJEE BOMAJEE, next door to the Police Office.

*Bombay, 9th November* 1816.

## TO BE SOLD
### BY PUBLIC UCTION,
ON THE P EMISES

*On SATURDAY the 11th January. next,*

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THAT valuable Estate, the property of DR. STEUART, situated at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 2 begas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Farther particulars may be learned by application to COWASJEE MANACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

*Bombay 9th Nov.* 1816.

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જાહેર·લીલાંહુ·કરીનેવે·ચશે

જોગહેર·એલેવે·ચવાનુ·શાટુ·નદી·બની આવશેતો·શનીશર·વારને·દીને·તા૦ ૧૨ મી·જાનીવારી·આવતી·બપોરનાં·કલાક ૧૨ નાં·એસર·જગો·હુપર·વેચશે *

શ્રી·દાકટર·ડશતોઅરત·શાકેબની નામીચી·મીલકત·મરજાંમ·વાલીછે·જે મો·ગેહેર·એક·શાકુ·પાકી·બાંધનીનુછે એમો·હાશીશ·બખવાનીછે·તથા·તબેલો તથા·બબરચી·ખાનુ·એ·શરવે·એ·ગેહે રને·લગતુછે·તથા·બીજો·બાગ·એકછે· આશરે ૧૫॥ આકરશ·તથા ૨૧ બી ગાં·જમીનછે·જેમધે·શાત·કુવા·શારા·પાં ણીનાંછે·એમો·ગની·જાતનાં·શારાં·ફલ નાં·ઝારોછે·એ·શરવેને·ફરતી·ચુનાંની· તથા·કતરાની·દેવાલ·બાંધેલીછે *

એ·વગરે·શરવે·વગત·વાર·પારશી· કાવશજી·માંણેકજી·તથા·એદલજી·ખરશે દજી·એ·લોકોને·મજેઆથી·માલુમ·થાશે

તા· ૨૧ મી·શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

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શ્રી

ચેચડેષ્ટનણીમલબં ત્યાચગીત્ર

ચીગીત્રષે મઈષ શાનપગી તાગી ષ્ઠ ૧૧ ષ્ટેનષ્યાનીપગીચેમેગી રેં નપ્રછગી 12 પત્રપર્કગર ત્યા પુષી ઈરમારેજાષ્ઠેછેનેનં નદી મષ્ટેતર

મ્ચેષ્ટેનીજતેચેમબંન ડાસગર ઈષ્ટુપર્ચાચેસબગાપષ્ટેએ યછે સ્યાંતષ્ટેસઘરષ્ટેકપપીચાંગષ્ટેમછમં મઘંષ્ટેષ્ટેચગષ્ટેપ્રત્રરે નમ્રમતમ ષ્ટેષ્ટેપ્રબપ્રષસ્તઘમ્રીષતઘીન્ન પઈ નર્ષ્ટગતીપ્રછેરપુપરે પઘગષ્ટેસ્ત નમ્રીનં ૧૮॥ પક્રનીક્યાષીગે 21 પાપેતીપ્રછેત્યાતથોરપપી ૭ ચં ગષ્ટેપાણ્યાચ્યારાછેત પત્યાતપ્રગા ઈતજ્ઞાડેપક્રત નરે ચીપ્રભંપ્ર મ્રમ્ર ચીપ્રછેતમ્રોપતી પપપ્રીકીન્યા ચીમ્રીતપ્રબે

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## Eduljee Cursetjee,
*WILL SELL*
### BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On MONDAY next the 14th Instant,*

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware, also two Double Barrel Guns by Richards and Nock and two Quadrants, &c. &c.

*Bombay, 8th November* 1816.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

*In the Goods of* WILLIAM BRYERLY, *late of Bombay, Inhabitant, Deceased.*

APPLICATION having this day been made, to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by Messrs. BOYCE KEMPT & Co. of Bombay, Merchants and Copartners as Creditors of the deceased, for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, being committed in the above Goods to RODNEY KEMPT, one of the Members of the said Firm of BOYCE KEMPT & Co. on behalf of himself and his partners; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 4th November 1816.

BROWNE,
Proctor.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

*In the Goods of DOMINGOS TIXEIRA, deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been this day ordered by the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay to be committed to ANTONIA DE SILVEIRA, Widow of PHILIP DECRUZ, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant as the nearest of Kin to the deceased, all persons in any way concerned in the said Estate, are herby apprized thereof. Dated the 28th October 1816.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership of MESSRS. BRUCE, BAZETT and Co. having expired, and MESSRS. PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, GEORGE SIMSON and JOHN CRAUFURD retiring from all Concerns of EAST INDIA AGENCY, the remaining Partners of the above named Firm, RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, and DAVID COLVIN, have associated with themselves in the management of that Establishment, JOHN FARQUHAR, late of Calcutta, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service and JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, late of Bombay, by whom the business is continued under the Firm of BAZETT, FARQUHAR, CRAWFORD and Co.

No. 71, Old Broad Street London, 1st June 1816

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION, in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called *Bantangan*, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by *Messrs. Gould and Campbell*; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator.—Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER.
WALTER EWER.

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## FREIGHT FOR BENGAL.

THE Ship Hannah, will sail for Bengal about the 16th instant; for particulars of Freight for Goods, Horses &c. apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. HORMUZJEE BOMANJEE, or CAPTAIN HEATHORN.

*Bombay, 8th November* 1816.

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નોલ·શ્રી·ખંભાતનો

વાંહાણ·એકક·નામે·શીપ·હોનો·તારી ખ ૧૬ મી·આએ·મડીનાનીએ·શ્રી·ખં ગાલે·જાવાનુછે·એની·શરવે·વગત·વાર માલ·તથા·ઘોડાનો·નોલ·ચરાવો·હોએ તો·મીશરશ·કારબશની·કુમપની·વાલા તથા·હોરમરજી·બમંતજી·તથા·કપતાંન· કેથારેણને·પુછેઆથી·માલુમ·પડશે *

તા· ૮ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૧૬

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## SAINT JULIAN
## FRENCH CLARET,
AND
## *VIN DE GRAVE.*

FOR SALE,

AT the Godown of SIR ROGER DE FARIA, a few Boxes of the above, fresh imported, containing a Dozen Bottles in each Box.

*Bombay, 9th November* 1816.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VIZ. LOLL KESSORDOSS, AVICHAL RAZARAM, BAPPOO RAGANATH, PETAMBER SHAMJEE and GHELLAH DEWCHUND having contracted with CRUSTNABOY, Widow of the late WISSWANATH SADASEWJEE, Purvoe, the daughter and heiress of the late LUXIMONJEE POOTLAJEE Purvoe, deceased, to purchase a remainder part of the Range or Chawl containing five appartments situate in the Oart of Telowdy, in the neighbourhood of Pragjee Mhadowjee. Any person or persons having Claim, Inheritable Right or Mortgage, he or they are requested to make known the same by advertisement in this press within 21 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

*Bombay, 9th November* 1816.

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જાહેર·ખબર

ખબર·કીમાંથી·આપીએચજે

વીજલાલ·ફેશ્રુરદાશ·તથા·અવીચલ· રાજારામ·તથા·બાપુ·રગાનાય·તથા·પી તાંમબર·શામજી·તથા·ગોલા·દેવ·ચંદ·એ ધણીઓએ·ખરીદ·કરવાનુ·શાતુ·કીધુછે બાદ·કરશનાબાદ·મરનાર·વીશ્રુનાય· શદાશીવજી·પરબુની·ઘરીમાંણી·એ·બા જ·મરનાર·લખમણ·પુતલાજી·પરબુની· છોકરીછે·ફોયરાં ૫ તે·મધે·ચાલછે·એ· ફોયરાં·તથા·ચાલ·તેસોદી·વાકીમોછે·એ નો·પકોશી·પરાગજી·માધવજીછે·એ·કુપ ર·કરએક·સોક·અગાર·સોકોનો·દાવો· તથા·વારશી·તથા·ગીરવી·દાવો·હોએ

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તો·તે·ધણીઓને·અરજ·કીદીછે·તે·સો કોએ·આએ·હારીશનો·કપાવુ·જોઇએ આજથી·દીન ૨૧ નો·જાહેર·કરે·કી તો·તે·ધણીનો·દાવો·કબુલ·કરશે·નહી·

તા· ૮ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૧૬

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શ્રી

ચ્યાર્ઈરચેવર

ચેલીબે પીબપ્રષમેબીરાષ ષ ષપીચષ્પમપમમં પપપુનપુપ ષપપીતાંઘર્ રાંમજી પચેન્નચેષ ચંઘયાણીપ્રમષ્ઠાપપર્ય પીબપમ્પ ષતાળીપપીપ્રમુ યાત્રીપીઈપ પપ ક્ષમણંપુતપ્રમીપ્રમુ યાત્રીબીઈપ પપીષર્ઈપમડુપપીપ્રતપ્યાપયાપ્ર બીતાપ્રેવપઘેર્ ૧૫પડીપ્રઘે પ્રાગ પીપ્રષપ પીયાર્ચ્ચેમજી ચાણપઘે ત્યાતીષપ્રેગડ્યા ૬ પન્ની મણી જ્યાપઘેતત્યાપીમ્ત પ્યાપયામજી તાંગડેમેંષ્ક્ષેપણત્યાપ્રેગડ્યા ૫ ચઘર્ પ્રેપાગ્યા પીબીચાણપ મી ક્યપ્રેગાચાણપ્રપ્રક્યપ્રેગાષ ગા ઘપંક્ષેઈત્યાપેપપ્રપ્રપાપપ્યાને મેંપેપાપીનનેષ્ટાબીષ બીપજાત પ્યાપ્રપ્રપેપ્યાણ્ચેઘર્ છાપ્પી ગપ્રમપપેમણીનરોપપ ત્યાંતર્ મણીષ્ટપેપાર્મપ

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To

*The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.*

SIR,

As you frequently deve a portion of your paper to philosophical subets, I take the liberty of proposing the lowing query respecting the indigo plant which, I have no doubt, will be speedily anered by some of your scientific readers wo have witnessed the manufacture of that iportant article of indian commerce.

Will the indigo plant, ever while formenting in the vat by itself, onfused in water, dye a good and lasting be beure any lime or alkali is added, or, is on or both of those articles absolutely requis to hold the colory ing matter insolution?

A. B.

BOMBAY,
6th November 1816.

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## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH NOVEMBER 1816.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Gernor in Council:*

LIEUTENANT H. A. Hay of 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infty is allowed a furlough to Ceylon on his private affairs for a period of two Months from the date of his barkation.

It appearing that the Honorable Court in directing in the Orders conveyed in the 86th paragraph of their letter dated the 15th of March 16, that Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hewitt, should take next below Surgeon Maxwell, have over Red the situation of Surgeon Geraud who was appoin in India in 1794, and as it will not be consistent with the principle the Court have laid down of assigning rank to their Medical Officers, that Mr. Hewitt, could supersede an Assistant Surgeon of so much longstanding than himself, and as Mr. Hewitt, is duly placed in the Asiatic annual Registry, that the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased direct that his name be inserted in the Medical List ween Surgeon B. W. Geraud, and Assistant Surg J. Bond, with date of Commission the 26th of M 1804.

The following appointment is ered to take place in the personal Staff of His Excelcy the Commander in Chief. Lieutenant Fire wor H. L. Osborne, of the Battalion of Artillery to be Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander Chief, vice Halliday,—22d October 1816.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

The Commissary General is directed to proceed to the Deccan, to inspect that division of the Department under his control, according to instructions with which he will be furnished by the Military Board.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH.
*Sec. to Govt.*


# THE COURIER.

## BOMBAY.

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.**


We published on Tuesday an extra, announcing the arrival of the Hannah, and noticing the detection of a plot to assassinate the Duke of Wellington. We have not been able to learn that any particulars of this transaction have been brought out by the Hannah, beside the short mention of it in the Courier of the 1st July, which we believe is the latest paper received here by this vessel. We are inclined to attach but little credit to this report and less importance; the whole of the royal family of France, with the Duke of Wellington and all the principal staff of the british army &c. were to have *been blown up by gunpowder on the 25th!* the plot had been detected, the conspirators arrested; still no mention of this horrible plot is made in the Paris papers of the 27th; all the royal family, excepting the King, visit the Duke of Wellington on the 26th; a thousand persons are present at the fete, including the foreign ambassadors, the ministers, several marshals, great dignataries &c. &c. &c. the Princes stay very late, the Duchess of Berri dances with admirable grace, and yet, the enquiring correspondent of the London Courier, only hears on the evening of the 27th June, that such a diabolical attempt, which was to deprive Europe of its greatest general and France of her blood royal, had been detected.

We have not been able to procure a regular series of English papers, but we have been favored with Couriers of the 19th to the 29th inclusive and some of the early part of June, together a Morning Chronicle of the 1st July; from them we have made extracts of the most interesting articles, which will be found in our subsequent columns. The continental intelligence is extremely scanty, and devoid of importance; the French papers contain little else than the details of the preparations for and ceremony of the marriage of the Duke of Berri, which took place on the 17th June: considerable demonstra- of joy were manifested by the good people of Paris on the occasion, but even the editor of the Courier doubts their sincerity.

We regret to observe that there had been an insurrection of the Negroes in Barbadoes in April last, which had not been suppressed without considerable bloodshed, nor until after that property to a very considerable amount had been destroyed. The damage sustained by different proprietors is estimated at upwards of £ 120,000. The attention of both the Houses of Parliament has been directed to the subject; our readers will find in our subsequent columns the debate in the upper House of the 27 June; the question had excited more than ordinary interest in the lower house on the 19th June, when Mr. Wilberforce closed an eloquent speech by moving an address to the Regent to lay before the House "the titles and dates of any acts, the assembly of Jamaica transmitted for the sanction of government, by which any poll-tax on slaves in the years 1808, 1809, 10, 11, 12, or any one of them, or by which any returns of slaves were directed to be made; stating the time when such returns were made." After a animated discussion, this motion was withdrawn and an amendment moved by Mr. Palmer, for an address to the Regent, "That he would be graciously pleased to order that communications should be made to the governors of the several west indian islands, signifying his Royal Highness's desire that they should take immediate steps for conveying his Royal Highness's high displeasure at the daring insurrection which had taken place in the island of Barbadoes; declaring also his surprize and concern at the false and mischevous opinion entertained, that it was the intention of His Royal Highness or of the Parliament, to emancipate the Negroes, and humbly requesting that his Royal Highness would be pleased to recommend to the colonial authorities the adoption of such measures as might tend to improve the moral and religious condition of the negroes and promote their general happiness and comfort." This amendment was carried unanimously. The cause of the insurrection appears to have been an idea generally prevalent amongst the Negroes, that the british parliament had emancipated them, and that their masters were withholding their freedom from them. The planters ascribe this idea, and the unhappy effects it has produced, to the slave Registry bill, aided by the indiscreet conduct of the missionaries who had been sent out amongst them: Mr. Wilberforce denied this imputation and contended, that the violent and intemperate language of the Planters when speaking of the Registry Bill, even in the presence of the slaves, kept the minds of the negroes in a continual state of irritation, and impressed them with a belief, that Parliament had passed laws for their benefit with which the planters refused to comply. The latest accounts from Barbadoes, of the 18th May, stated that every thing was going on quietly again, altho they were still under martial law. We rejoice to observe from these debates, that the attention of the british government continues directed towards effecting the entire abolition of the slave trade, and that it might fairly be expected that, at a period not very remote, the only two *great* powers, France and Spain, that continued this trade, would join the effort to put it down.

We are sorry to remark that the treaty, which Lord Exmouth compelled the Dey of Algiers to make, has produced results so contrary to the spirit of it; but we trust that the next accounts will inform us, that the governments of Europe have taken strong and effectual measures to stop the marauding expeditions of a nest of pirates, that have so long infested the Mediterranean, and levied tribute on the most powerful nations of Christendom.

We have devoted a large portion of our columns to the debates on the Catholic claims and we look forward with confident hope, that some arrangement will shortly be made, by which so numerous and respectable a body of our fellow subjects will be relieved from disqualifications to which no one should be subjected, solely on account of modes of faith. The remaining debates, some of which are interesting, we are compelled to postpone. The civil List has again occupied the attention of both Houses.—On the 7th June an animated discussion took place on a motion, brought forward by Mr. Bankes, for the purchase of the Elgin Marbles by the nation at the sum of £ 35,000: the motion was opposed, not only on the ground of economy, but also it was strongly urged that our national honor has been compromised by their removal, and that Lord Elgin had acted most improperly, in making use of his situation as british ambassador to obtain these marbles for his private use. The motion for the purchase was carried by a majority of 52; the division being 82 to 30.

A new silver coinage is to be issued, the mint standard price is fixed at 5s-6d the oz.; a gold coinage of 20 shillings pieces is also to be struck off: copper is to be a legal tender as far as 12 pence, silver to the amount of 42sh. and gold is to be the legal tender for all sums above that amount. The new silver coinage is to be given in exchange for the old by tale, however worn or inferior in weight the latter may be, if it is of the standard fineness; and the Bank take up their tokens at 8sh.

The Alien Bill was read a third time in the House of Peers on the 18th June after a long and animated debate on the division the numbers were, cont. 108, non con: 48 maj. 60: and on the same day the House of Commons were occupied in discussions on the subject of Parliamentary reform—he Bank capital Bill—the Algerien pirates treaty and the committee of Supply.

On the 26th June Lord Stanhope presented a petition for the Debtors in the King's bench praying for relief, it appeared that there were 17 persons amongst them whose aggregate debt amounted to £300, while the costs relative to these debts amounted to £2000.

The Marquis of Worcester, appointed a Commissioner of the admiralty, has been re elected for Monmouth without opposition.

Sir Thomas Thompson had lost his election for Rochester by 2 only, the votes being, for Mr. Burnett 403, Sir S. T. Thompson 406.

The Parliament was to be prorogued early in July and it was stated by Mr. Vancittart that having provided so liberally for the public services, there would be probably no occasion to call another meeting before January. Mr. Money we understand is likely to be returned for Wootton Basset in the room of Mr. Rickards, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Money also starts for the Direction.

We cannot discover from the papers which have been put into our possession, that any very *serious* disturbances have occurred at home. The special commission for the trial of the Ely rioters had been closed; 78 persons had been indicted, of whom, 34 had been tried and 24 condemned; of these last, 5 were executed on the 28th June; the remaining 19 had been sentenced some to transportation for life or term of years, and others to imprisonments &c.—47 had been discharged by Proclamation or on their recognizance. We observe with regret from the remarks of the judges on passing sentence and in their addresses to the Grand Jury, that the pressure of wan could not be urged in extenuation of the offences of several of the prisoners.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester has been deferred, on account, the courier says, of some alterations which are making in his future residence, Bagshot Park.

The ballot for the local militia had been suspended for one year. The new bridge over the Thames is to be called the Waterloo bridge instead of the strand bridge, and we observe that General Thornton has moved in the House of Commons for the erection of *two churches* to commemorate the victory of Waterloo.

Eaton the celebrated pedestrian had engaged to walk 1100 miles in 1100 successive hours and to finish every mile precisely at 20 minutes after the clock had struck, on the 28th June he had gone 589 miles and seemed confident of accomplishing his purpose, the ground chosen was on Blackheath.

Mr. Jordan died at St. Cloud on the 24th June: he was taken ill of an inflamation on the chest and died by the rupture of a blood vessel. We also observe with estreme concern that the life of Mr. Sheridan is despaired of, the health of this celebrated man has been for some time on the decline, for several months he had not been out of doors. His afflicting complain arose originally from a tumour, for which a slight operation had been recommended, this advice, if it had been complied with, would probably have prolonged his life. His case is said to be beyond medical aid, he was becoming hourly weaker, the shivering fits returned daily and the melancholy end was but too certain.

Amongst the shipping intelligence we observe that, the Carnatic, Charles Mills and Matilda from Bengal passed Deal on the 18th June for the river. The Salsette arrived at Portsmouth the 24th June; and the passengers from H. E. I. C. ship Minerva landed at Brighton the 29th June, consisting of General Crow, Lieut. Col. Bayley and family, Col. Nichols and family, Judge Miller, Mrs. Ridge and family and several others. The Mary Howell for this port passed Deal the 20th June. The Lydia Hunt for Calcutta was spoke with in Lat. 38.° 54' N. Long. 15.° 14 W. all well. The Caledonia Roberts for Calcutta was at Deal 4th June.

Among the List of Patents we have much pleasure in observing the following.

To William West and Daniel West both of Bombay for certain methods and motion to presses and other mechanical apparatus. March, 14 1816.

We observe in an article from Vienna that young Napoleon is stiled the Prince Francis Charles; and in one from the Vistula that the Emperor of Russia had invited the King of Sweden and the crown Prince to join the Holy Alliance, which they had willingly acceeded to; the Courier of the 5th June states, that the latter has been for some time alarmed at the sentiments and conduct of the French court and people respecting him, and that he had applied to Russia for protection, which power had promised to support him, and, continues the editor of this journal "*will most certainly keep her word. We see at this day what she has gained by having protected the Kings of Poland. The Turkish Governors of Wallachia and Moldavia have long applied to Russia for protection. The Paris Journals received this morning mention the gracious reception at St. Petersburg of Czerney Georges the chief from Servia—*". Respecting the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia, we have very considerable doubts whether it has actually taken place. H. M. Favorite arrived here on Wednesday from the Persian Gulf; we cannot however learn that she has brought any information either confirming or contradicting the report; but the circumstance of the transfer of so large a portion of dominion not being again mentioned, is sufficient to render the accuracy of the former report very questionable. The like uncertainty exists with regard to the rumor of an approaching war between Russia and Persia and we believe the probability of such an event has given rise to the reports, rather than any accurate information respecting the numbers of the Russian troops assembled at Tediz, so far as our enquiries have enabled us to judge, we believe that a war is not likely to ensue between these two powers; a considerable Russian force is however said to be assembled in Georgia.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following.

CAMP AT SEROOR, THURSDAY 31ST OCTOBER 1816.
D. O.

BY COLONEL SMITH,

Colonel Smith having this day completed the half yearly Inspection and Review of the 2d. Battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, previous to its return to Europe, feels it due to Lieutenant Colonel Kingscote, the officers, and men of that Battalion to express in public Orders, the sense he entertains of its high Order and regular Conduct.

In a system of discipline, which that excellent Officer laid down, His Majesty's Regulations have been always carefully preserved, every individual has been perfectly instructed in his part; and the strictest scrutiny into its interior Order, or the most watchful Eye on its Field Movements, would equally find it a beautiful Battalion, at once perfect, cheerful and zealous in all its duties to their Country.

There is no language of praise or thanks Colonel Smith could feel to be too strong, in describing the merits of such a Corps.

He begs all Ranks to accept his grateful Regard for their exemplary Conduct since the Battalion has served with the Poona Force, and he will feel it a duty to communicate these his sincere and well earned sentiments to his immediate Superiors.

(Signed) H. TOVEY,
D. A. G.

We have learnt with great regret, that private information, received by the Hannah, announces the suspension of payments, on the 2d July, by the respectable banking house of Messrs. Bruce Simson and Co.—Bartholomew lane: but we are happy to perceive from the following extract of a letter, written by a merchant of the first respectibility and information in London, communicating the intelligence to his correspondents here, both totally unconnected with the firm in question, that it will eventually be able to liquidate all demands on it.

"It is with great concern I acquaint you that the *respectable* banking house of Messrs. Bruce, Simson Frien and Mackenzie, has this day been obliged to yield to the pressure of the times and suspend its payments. They who best know the two senior partners will feel most for them; but I am happy to say, amidst all their calamities there is every reason to believe that they will ultimately be enabled to discharge all claims upon them. Circulars have been issued by them to this effect, and others are distributing by Messrs. Bazett Farquhar Crawford and Co. declaratory of their being in no degree involved. Both statements seem to receive and be entitled to full credit".

*London 2d July* 1816.

On thursday, at the still hour of midnight and when Cynthia shone in her meridian spendor, was launched forth, on the bosom of the ocean from Mazagon dock yard, the pilot vessel for Bengal, named the Guide. May she prove a successful guide, to the anxious mariner, under whose zealous and skilful directions may be safely conducted many a richly freighted Barque, "An argosie from Tripoli and another from the Indies."

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The bill for rendering the real estates, of persons dying indebted, liable, in default of personal assetts, for their simple contract debts has been thrown out in the Lords.

Major General Lord G. T. Beresford had in an action, against the Earl of Bective, for criminal conversation with Lady G. B. obtained a verdict of £ 10,000 damages.

Amongst the articles of private intelligence received by the Hannah, we are sorry to find mention of a suspension of payments on the 2d. July last, by the respectable banking establishment of Messrs. Bruce Simson and Co. of Bartholomew Lane, the leading partners of which were formerly many years resident in this settlement, where they had deservedly secured the confidence and

esteem of society at large. It is satisfactory, however, to us to be able to state, that there seems to exist a well founded hope of the firm in question, eventually, satisfying all demands on it; and we have very sincere pleasure in adding, that the concerns of the establishment in Bartholomew Lane are not in any degree whatever connected with those of the establisments in Old Broad street or this place, in which some of the members of the former firm were originally partners. The interests of the two last have always been perfectly distinct from those of the Banking House, and are not, in consequence likely at all to suffer from the unfortunate event that it is now our painful duty to record.

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A dreadful fire broke out in the native lines of the Ninth Regiment, at 9 o'clock, on Friday night, which from the dryness of the cadjans, in a few minutes destroyed half the houses of the Battalion. This melancholy accident was occasioned by a woman going out and leaving a light in her house, and we are concerned to relate, that three children were burnt to death, and two sepoys scorched so dreadfully that their lives are despaired of.

The calamity has not ended here, for the fire raged so rapidly, that the men had not time to secure their property, and thus the savings of many years past services were all consumed in the unfortunate conflagration.

*Bombay Gazette.*

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ARRIVALS.]—Ep. J. Donald, 65th Regt.
Lieut. Thomas Noton, 23d Regt. Bengal N. I.
Major Haynes, H. M. 47th Regt.
DEPARTURE.]—Capt. Woodhouse, Madras Cavalry

## BOMBAY,

BIRTH.]—November 5th, the lady of Captain Richard Morgan, of a son.

DEATH.—At Cambay on the 31st Ultimo, BYRAM ROWLES Esq. Collector of Kaira, aged 35 years Mr. Rowles had long suffered from the effects of the unhealthy climate of Guzerat, and a recent absence of eighteen months at the Cape of Good Hope, so famed for its salubrity, had failed in restoring his shattered constitution. The zeal, the ability, and integrity with which Mr. Rowles discharged the duties of his important situation had deservedly acquired for him the entire confidence of his superiors who have lost in him unquestionably, in the Revenue branch of the Administration their ablest servant. The intimate knowledge which he possessed of the character, the usages, the rights and the interest of the various peculiar tribes and communities whose revenue concerns were intrusted to his charge; was the result of an ardent desire to distinguish himself as a public servant, to promote the prosperity, and effeciency of the Companys Administration, and the welfare and happiness of their subjects. Though long a martyr to ill health his pursuit of these objects was per-severing and unremitting, he lived to witness their attainment in an eminent degree and his exertions crowned by what he ever esteemed as the most gratifying reward, the repeated acknowledgements of his Government and particularly the gratitude and respect of all classes in the extensive and valuable Collectership which was the scene of his official labours, who requested and obtained permission to shut up their Shops in the Town of Kaira for period of three days as a mark of respect for his worth.

In private life he was highly esteemed and beloved. As a friend he was void of empty profession, and ever ready and anxious to promote the interests of those who deserved his regard. His habits were simple and unassuming and his intercourse with society was marked by an urbanity and suavity of manners of which the happy influence was generally felt and acknowledged; and will long live in the memory of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

## CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Chinsurah, on the 9th October, Mrs. Robert Betts, of a Son.
At Serampore, on the 14th October, Mrs. Joh Eales, of a Daughter.
At Allahabad, on the 8th October, the Lady of Lieut. Steele Hawthorne, of the 11th Nat. Inf. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At her house in Park-street, on Monday last, the 14th October, Mr. Louisa Turner, Widow of the late Richard Turner, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.
Mr. Thomas Mackie, of the H. C. Marine.
On the 9th October, Mr. Patrick Reay.
At Cuttack, on the night of the 5th October, Lieut. B. W. Bayley, of the 1st Bat. 18th Regt. N. I.
At Cawnpore, on the 3d instand, Lieut. Arthur Mccartney, of H. M. 24th L. D.

## MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly on the 15th of October, the Lady of Charles May Lushington, Esq. Collector of Trichinopoly, of a Daughter.
At St. Thomas's Mount, on the morning of the 24th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Freese, of a Son.
At Masulipatam, on the 11th Oct. the Lady of Henry Oakes, Esq. of a Son.
DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 18th October, Mrs. Martha Stephenson, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant Stephenson, 30th Regt.
At Samulcottah, on the 7th October, the Lady of Ensign Francis Haleman, 1st Bat, 4th Regt. N. I.

## EUROPE,

MARRIAGES.]—On the 30th May by special licence at St. George's Church, Hanover Sqr. by the Rev. F. Newnham, George Lewis Newnham Esq. one of His Maj sty's Commissioners of Liquidation at Paris, to the Hon. Sarah Collingwood, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.
At Hanwell Terrick Haultain Esq. to Mrs. Kelly.
At Islington Joshua Smith Esq. to Miss Prince.
At St. Petersburgh Anderson M'Causland Esq. to Julia youngest daughter of H. Forssmann Esq.
At Brown Candover, Mr. J. K. Fowler to Elizabeth K. eldest daughter of John Complin Esq.
Captain H. T. Browne Collier R. N. to Harriet, daughter of Robert Nicholas Esq.
At Maidstone Captain Edward Cormick 20th Dra. to Emelia Harriet Daniel Tyssen, eldest daughter of W. G. D. Tyssen Esq.
At Pitchcomb the Rev. Robert Macfarlane to Maria second daughter of the late N. Dimock Esq.
Dr. Haworth to Mrs. Deacon.
At Streatham John Wansey Junior Esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Davy Esq.
At Hertford Mr. Edward Hawks to Miss Susanna B. Spence.
The Rev. and Hon. H. C. Cust to Anna Maria eldest daughter of the Hon. Gent. Needham M. P.
At Glasgow Captain H. E. Somerville H. E. J. C. S. to Miss Eleanor Dixon, daughter of the late John Dixon Esq.
At Brighton, Captain G. Pipon 28 reg. to Jane only daughter of Thomas Ripon Esq.
At Northampton Justinian Alston Esq. to Mary only daughter of Lieutenant General Kerr.
The Rev. Charles Hardinge to Emily Bradford second daughter of the late Kenneth C. Younger.
Henry Malius Esq. to Miss Sophia Car. Felicite eldest daughter of John Mennet Esq.
J. F. Wessel Esq. to Isabella Mada. only daughter of the late Colonel Robert Sutherland of Muttra E. J.
The Rev. Levett Thoroton to Miss Grant, daughter of Sr. Alexander Grant Bart.
Vigors Hervey Esq. to Frances Margaretta only daughter of Charles W. J. Shaberley Esq.
Frederick Edward Morrice Esq. to Elizabeth sister of C. Ellison Esq. M. P.
At Upton Gray, R. T. Hawley Esq. K. Dr. G. to Louisa only daughter of J. H. Beaufoy Esq.
At Sheen the Rev. Samuel Heathcote to Anne eldest daughter of the late F. B. Buller Esq.
G. L. Wilder Esq. to Augusta youngest daughter of Edmund Walcot Esq.
C. H. Barber Esq. to Miss Duberley.
At Brighton Wm. Pugh Esq. to Beatrice Malilda youngest daughter of Dr. Denison.
At East Bourne, Lieut. Col. Goldfinch R. E. to Cath. Eliza youngest daughter of the late N. Thomas Esq.
Mr. G. A. Hardess to Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of I. B. Cook Esq.
At Dubin Captain A. Pilkington 59 reg. to Sarah Ophelia only daughter of the late Samuel Walker Esq.
At Soply, Hants, James W. Willis to Catherine Amelia, third daughter of E. Walcot Esq.

## EUROPE,

BIRTHS.]—The lady of Admiral Sr. John Beresford of a daughter.
The Hon. lady Mary Long of a son and heir.
The lady of Lieut. Col. Colquitt, Gr. Guards of a son.
The lady of Robert Lang Esq. of a son.
At the Barns near Bedford, the Hon. Mrs. Pell of a daughter.
The lady of Charles Herbert Esq. of a daughter.
At Shenstone House the lady of Henry Case Esq. of a daughter.
The Countess of Bristol of a son.
The Hon. Mrs. Harboard of a daughter.
The lady of Captain Byers of the H. C. Bombay Military Establishment of a daughter.
At Sydenham Mrs. Campbell Stewart of a son.
At Woodley Lodge the lady of James Wheble Esq of a daughter.
The lady of John Young Esq. of a daughter.
At Paris the lady of Sir Frederick Baker of a son and heir.
At Bezancount the lady of Captain Ford, R. Fuzi. of a son.
At Middleton Parsonage the lady of the very revd. the dean of Middleham of a son and heir.
The lady of Robert Lukin Esq. of a daughter.
Mrs. Arthur Lewis of a daughter.
The lady of Captain Sandham R. A. of a son.
The lady of Boyce Combe Esq. of a son.
The lady of Captain Paterson of a son.
At Charlton the lady of James Shuttleworth Esq. of a daughter.
The Hon. Mrs. Winn of a son.
The lady of Major J. Mouat, Ben. En. of a daughter.
Lady Francis Cole the lady of General Sir L. Cole of a daughter.
The Hon. Mrs. Bedford, widow of the late Rev. T. B. of a daughter.
Lady Emily James of a son.
The lady of the Hon. Major H. E. Butler of a son.
The lady of G. Holford Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
At Warwick the lady of C. Wake M. D. of a son.
The lady of Henry Goulburn Esq. M. P. of a son.
At Tavira in Portugal the lady of Colonel Austin of a daughter.
The lady of Henry Millingen of a daughter.
At Mrs. Ralph Nicholson of a boy.
At Newcastle on tyne, the lady of Major General Laye of a son.
At Cheltenham, the lady of Captain Ricketts R. N. of a son.
The lady of James Walsh Esquire of a daughter.
The lady of Wm. Belt Esquire of a son.

## EUROPE,

DEATHS.]—Lord Meadowbank.
Sir Robert Bru-nett.
Charles Earl Manvers.
At his seat at West dean, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Selsey in his 68 year of his age. He is succeeded by his son the Hon. Captain Peachey R. N.
Peter Denys Esquire.
Mr. T. Turpin.
Mr. B. J. Mitchell.
Caroline, second daughter of John Atkinson Esq. of Maple Hayes.
The Right Hon. Lady Diana Fleming.
At Litchfield Mrs. Spencer Madam.
At Topsham Captain Alexander R. Hughes 5th reg. Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant J. Macnamara Donnellan R. N.
At Teddrington, Mrs. Jane Irvine late of Madras.
Harriet the wife of Colonel Geo. W. Dixon R. A.
Mrs. Chalmers the wife of Alexander Chalmers Esq.
Mrs. Bunyon of Dorking.
James Flemyng Esq.
The Honorable Mrs. Clive.
Patrick Bannerman Esq.
Margaret, youngest daughter of James Hamilton Esq.
James Wilson Esq. late Surgeon R. African Corps.
At Stockwell common, Mrs. Elizabeth Doughty.
Philip Henry Rawlins son of Philip Rawlings Esq.
Mrs. Mary Neale.
The Countess Conyngham.
Mrs. Drummond relict of Wm. Drummond Esq.
At Bath, on the 16th June Lady Pearson, aged 72, relic of Sir R. Pearson, late Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital, at Greenwich.
John Cooke Esq. of Isleworth.
At Greenwich, George Brown Esq. formerly of the India House.
Charles Brownring Hall eldest son of C. H. Hall Esq. of Horning's Heath.
At Miskin the Rev. James Morgan of Oakfield.
Richard Robert Graham Esq.
At St. Yarmouth Anne, second daughter of Rev. W. W. Willocks.
At Bath Isaac Spooner Esq.
At Thornton House Sir Samuel Whitcombe Knight.
At Crakehall Yorks, Mrs. Pulleine.
At Nice, R. C. Mascall Es. of Peasmarsh.
At Leatherhead James Sykes Esq. Junior.
At Maryculter House, Gen. the Hon. Wm. Gordon Colonel 21st regiment foot.
Mrs. Wm. George of Clapham.

# *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,* AND NAVAL REPORT.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]—November 3d Brig Minerva, John Nairne, from Mauritius.
Nov. 4th Ship Hannah Capt. J. L. Heathorn, from Liverpool.
Ditto 5th ship Dadaboy, Joseph Savigny from Calcutta.
Ditto 6th His Majesty's ship Favorite, the Hon'ble James Ashley Maude, Capt. from the Gulph of Persia.
SAILED.]—Nov. 5th the H. C. Criuzer Psyche, Lieut. F. Faithful to Malwan.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—October 13, ship George, R. M. Arle. from London 23d April, and Madras 26th September.
DEPARTURES.]—October 10, ship Cochin, J. F Jones, for New South Wales.
15, ship Pembroke, E. Hughes for Bombay.
PASSENGERS PER GEORGE.
Mrs. Wood, Lieut. Wood, Mrs. Bellingham, Mrs. Jordan, Dr. Jordan, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Sturmborm.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 25th, Brig Victoria, Capt. Manuel Gonsalves, from Coringa,—do Ship Java, Captain Edward Hodges, from Calcutta 21st October.
DEPARTURES.—October 18th, Ship Laurel, Captain H. J. Green, for Bengal.—23d, American Ship Star, of Baltimore, Captain Robert Cooke, for Calcutta.

# *Madras Intelligence.*

## REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Mason, Head Assistant to the Collector of Ganjam.

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The wind from the Monsoon Quarter has blowu with a steadiness unusual at this early part of the Season; the fall of Rain has been very moderate hitherto, and the weather uncommonly pleasant. Heavy Dews have been on the ground in the morning, accompanied by a coolness more like the weather after the Rains, than that at their commencement.

[*Govt. Gaz. 24th Oct.*

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, Dep. Judge Advocate, Major P. G. Blair, Artillery,—Lieutenant Chambers, H. M. 89th Regiment,—Lieutenant H. Dowden, 1st Bat. 19th N. Regt.—Lieutenant T. J. Maslen, 1st Bat. 19th N. Regt.—Cornet, Rolland, H. M. 22d Dragoons,—Reverend J. Skinner, Missionary.
DEPARTURES.] Lieutenant P. A. Taylor, H. M. 25t Light Dragoons,—Lieut. C. MacDonald, H. M. 19th Regt.—Lieutenant F. Wheeler, 15th Native Regiment.

## OCTOBER 17, 1816.

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENT.*

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
OCTOBER 11, 1816.

Mr. Henry Chicheley Plowden, Salt Agent for the Division of Bullooh and Chittegoing.

# *Calcutta Intelligence.*

Letters from Rungpore mention, that various shocks of Earthquake had been felt there, particularly on the 12th, 14th, and 15th of September; on the last of which days the shocks were so severe as to occasion considerable alarm. The weather at the same time had been oppressively hot.

We learn that besides the injury sustained in the Aurripaul district by the overflowing of the Do mooda, the Burdwan district has suffered still more severely from the Adee having burst its bounds by which several villages have been carried away and the town of Burdawn had been supposed in considerable danger.

[*Hurk. 12 October 1816.*

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From the observation of friends who were in different parts of Java, during the greatest part of the period that the Island remained in our possession, we learn that Javanese, who constitute the whole population of the interior, are particularly averse to the re-establishment of the former order of things, and have manifested this sentiment in the most unambiguous manner, when the late transfer of Government has taken place. To the Malays on the Sea coast this change of Rulers appeared to be a matter of indifference. It is now said that the climate of the whole Island of Java, the particular spot of Batavia being excepted, is less uncongenial to European constitutions than that of Bengal.

[*Times, 15 Oct.*

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The accounts of the sickness prevailing at many northern stations continue to be deplorable. The range of climate visited by disease is of much too great extent to admit of its being accounted for from the operation of purely local causes. The epidemick may be traced from Saharanpore to Benares, and in its track has spared neither Delhi, Futtigur, Cawnpore, Allahabad, nor any other large city. Of the detachments doing duty at Allahabad, there were in the end of September, nearly 150 men in hospital; and many officers, women, and children, were severely indisposed. At Cawnpore however its ravages have been great, especially amongst the European troops. There the hospitals have been long crouded with persons in a dangerous state; and it is said that one corps alone, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, buried within the space of a month, upwards of seventy men. The prevailing disease is a remittent fever, which attacks very violently, and unless when checked at its commencement by very active treatment, rapidly runs its course in spite of every remedy.

After the preceding account had gone to press, we received further letters from Allahabad and Cawnpore, informing us that the prevailing mortality was by no means on the decline. The flank companies doing duty at the former station, had for change of air, been removed to a spot three miles distant from the Fort. Our Correspondent at Cawnpore writes thus:

"OCTOBER 6.

"The troops still continue very sickly, and about eight or ten men upon an average die daily. His Majesty's 87th, particularly, have suffered dreadfully; they have lost between eighty and ninety within the last twenty-five days; and have still 400 in Hospital. In short, out of the four King's Corps here, there are nearly one thousand on the sick list."

Lieutenant Macartney of His Majesty's 24 Dragoons, and Dr. Calder of the Bengal Medical Service, have both fallen sacrifices to the disease.

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Recent letters from above mention the death of Lieutenane Colonel Bolton Mainwaring, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

*Cal. Gaz. Oct. 17.*

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On Friday last there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society, at which the Right Honorable the Earl of MOIRA presided. Dr. Tytler, who has lately returned from Java, had collected on that Island several Sculptures of Hindoo Deities,—*Boo'hu, Ganeshu, Seva,* and *Parvuti,* and some ancient copper vessels, formed like cups, with the signs of the Zodiac embossed on them, which he has presented to the Society. A memorial on the Hindooism of Java was read by him to illustrate the relics he had discovered among the ruin of a celebrated Hindoo temple. Several curious speciments of wood, and of a mineral water were also brought to the notice of the meeting. The translation of Lillawati, a Treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry in the Sanskrit language, was also presented, from the translator, Dr. Taylor of Bombay, to the Society. SACY and LANGLES, of the French Institute, were proposed as honorary Members.

*BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.*
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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.


## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### *NEGRO INSURRECTION.*

BARBADOES, APRIL 22.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"It is with deep concern I have to inform you that an insurrection broke out on Sunday night, the 14th instant, among the slaves in the windward part of this island.—Martial law was immediately proclaimed by the Commander in-Chief; the President of the Island, our Governor, not being here; and the Militia has been unremittingly employed, in conjunction with the King's troops here, in putting down this alarming rebellion, in which I am happy to say they have succeeded, with the loss of a very few lives. The first object of the insurgents appears to have been the general destruction of all property by fire; and the effects of their horrible plan have been most severely experienced in the windward part of the island, where fields of canes on near 40 estates, and in several places, dwelling-houses and plantation buildings, presented a widely extended scene of conflagration and ruin. The town and shipping have suffered no injury. A great many slaves were killed in this warfare; a considerable number have been already tried and executed, and about 400 prisoners are now in custody waiting their trials by court-martial; the others have returned to their homes and occupations, and I hope the Island is now in safety; but not the smallest relaxation from military duty is yet allowed to any one, nor do I think the state of things will admit of it for a few weeks. Had the negroes gained the ascendancy over us in this struggle, the most horrible scenes were to have followed; but, thank God, the efforts of the militia and regular troops were too powerful for them.

"This is the first instance, of perhaps many yet to come of the fatal tendency to the peace and security of those islands of the projected Registry Bill brought into the House of Commons last year. Such a result was naturally to be expected from any such measure of impolitic interference on the part of Government at home between our legislatures and the slave population; but no one expected to taste its bitter fruit at so early a period. It has already been ascertained, that the principal instigators of this insurrection, who are negroes of the worst dispositions, but superior understandings, and some of whom can read and write, availed themselves of this parliamentary interference, and the public anxiety it occasioned, to instil into the minds of the slaves generally a belief that they were already freed by the King and Parliament, but that the proprietors of estates withheld their liberty from them; thus exciting them, by misrepresentations and perfuasions, to fight to obtain it. So much for the early and [illegible] of the Registry Bill. There has been, [illegible] suspension of all business, all [illegible] nations usually yielding to the [illegible] which surrounded us; the [illegible] island from the uncontrolled [illegible] lives, and the train of horrors [illegible] from, was the only object of the [illegible] of every one."

[*Courier June* 5.

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 12th ult. The insurrection amongst the negroes in Barbadoes was known in America. These Papers give lamentable accounts of the commercial distress in the United States.

[*Courier June* 5.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER RECEIVED BY MESSRS BROOKE, STRUTH, AND ROSE, DATED ST. VINCENT, APRIL 25, 1816.

"Sixty-seven Sugar Estates are completely destroyed and burnt, at Barbadoes, and about 2000 of the negroes &c. killed; but as they made little or no resistance to the troops, the loss of the latter has been only two or three men. The Insurgents are not composed of negroes only, a white man was to be executed as yesterday. Happily they are now quelled, & tranquillity is said to be perfectly restored.

"The ships in the Harbour are filled with prisoners; Courts Martial are held here daily, and great numbers are regularly executed. The sooner our Islands generally are supplied with troops the better.

"The Registry Bill has a most alarming tendency on the minds of the Slaves, who think that it is only their Masters here that prevent their being free."

[*Courier* 8 *June*.

Accounts are received in town this morning from Barbadoes, of so late a date as the 18th of May, at which time the island was perfectly quiet; but marterial law still existed.

[*Courier, June* 19*th*, 1816

On the Promenade of Moscow, on Palm Sunday, there 800 equipages were counted.

### *From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 4.*

*Whitehall June 4.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George Canning; the Right Hon. Sir Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh), Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth; William Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther); the Right Hon. John Sullivan; Henry Bathurst, Esq. (commonly called Lord Apsley); the Right Hon. Thomas Hamilton (commonly called Lord Binning); and the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

[*The Courier June* 5 1816.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship *Princess Amelia*, of 1200 tons, was taken up for China direct, for the express purpose of returning a considerable number of Chinese Seamen.

In the Sheriffs' Court yesterday, Sir Thos. Hardy obtained a verdict with 1000*l*. damages against the Proprietors of a Morning Newspaper for a libel contained in various paragraphs last winter, insinuating that Lady Hardy had eloped with the Marquis of Abercorn; insinuations for which, it seems, there was not the slightest foundation. The plaintiff offered to relinquish the damages upon giving up the author.

[*The Courier June* 6, 1816.

In consequence of the death of General William Gordon, Lord Forbes, we understand, is to be the Colonel of the 21st Foot; and Gen. Gascoyne, who has at present the 7th West India Regiment, which is to be disbanded, gets the 54th Regiment, in succession to Lord Forbes.

[*The Courier, June* 8, 1816

Captain William Arrow, of the Bombay Marine, has been appointed by the Honorable Court of Directors, third assistant in the Master Attendant's Office at Calcutta, and to succeed to the office of Deputy and Master Attendant at that Presidency.

*Russia. May* 4.

His Majesty the Emperor has ordered, that a Journey to Poland shall not be considered as a journey beyond the Russian frontiers.

[*Courier June* 1.

Cotton Trade.—In 1765, cotton, as an article of commerce was scarcely known in this country; Cartwright obtained his patent a few years after. In 1782, the whole produce of the cotton trade did not exceed two millions sterling. In 1801, the import of cotton to Great Britain was 42 millions of lbs.; and the value of that manufactured was 15,000,000l. In 1802, the import was 54 millions of lbs.; the raw material cost 4,000,000l. It employs 30,000 tons of shipping and 2000 seamen. The capital vested in the manufacture is 9,000,000l. and employ is given to 800,000 individuals, to whom is paid for wages 13,000,000l.

It is generally believed that Marshal Soult, who had previously taken upon his residence in this city at the White Lion Inn, embarked from hence in the William Henry, for Boston in America, on the 18th instant.—*Bristol Journal.*

[*The Courier—June* 25.

### THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House, when the Earl of Stanhope and other Peers, together with the Right Hon. William Dundas, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, the Right Hon. George Rose, and the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, forming a Deputation from the House the Lords and the House of Commons, were introduced to the Prince Regent, and presented an Address to his Royal Highness upon the state of the Statutes.

Sir Henry Russell was introduced to the Council with the usual forms, and sworn in member, and took his seat at the Right Honourable Board accordingly.

[*Courier June* 29.

There is an Article from Rome which states that a Reverend Father Taylor, has delivered to the Pope a Memorial, claiming "the *intervention of foreign powers* in favour of the Irish Catholics. He represents the intolerance of England in religious matters as a thing unheard of, whilst for political interests she carries toleration to licentiousness and excess.

PARIS, *June 25th.*

The *Dee* frigate is ordered to Portsmouth, to prepare for the reception of Sir Roerth Hall and suite, who proceeds immediately to Quebec, to take the command on the Lakes of Canada. Captain Edward Lockyer is appointed his Captain, and Lieut. Brace his Flag Lieutenant.

[*Courier June* 29.

LEGHORN, *JUNE* 10.

The following has been posted up on our Change:—

"Port St. Charles, June 3.

"A bark has just arrived here from Bona, the master of which gives the following particulars of the massacre at Bona on the 25th May:—The fort having fired a gun about ten o'clock in the morning, a general rising took place among the people, who threw themselves upon the Christians, massacring them with small arms and bayonets. The fort also kept up a fire of chain-shot: more than 200 Christians fell a sacrifice. Among the barks at anchor in the roads were 100 Neapolitan under the English flag, 27 Sicilian, and 73 French. Of this number about 100 have escaped. All accounts agree in stating, that the English Vice-Consul perished on this occasion, his brother escaped with difficulty.

[*Courier, June* 27.

*Extracts from Private Letters.*

MALTA, MAY 23, 1816.

Captain Cosmo Geni, of the Ottoman Ship St. Nicolo, who came in on the 17th instant, in 29 days from Alexandria, but last from Coron, deposed, that, on his arrival there 9 days ago, he was informed, that two days previous, two Tunesine Armed Vessels had appeared off Modon, the smallest of which entered the Port: the other, which had 300 men on board, remained off the Port. These vessels had left Tunis 9 days before, in consequence of a revolution among the Crews of the Squadron against the Government of Tunis. The Rebels seized on eight vessels of the Squadron, of which the two above-mentioned were part, and sailed for the Levant.

The vessel, which had entered Modon, was sequestered by the Governor; the other was commanded by Rais Hassan Morali who addressed the Crew, telling them, that those who were not willing to follow him, were at liberty to land on the neighbouring coast of Arcadia. About one hundred of the Crew, having refused to follow him, they were put on shore near Prodans, naked and unarmed.

Before these two vessels appeared off Modon, they had sunk, in the vicinity of Navarino, an English merchant brig, and murdered the Crew.

Hassan Morali remained but a short time in the neighbourhood of Modon, fearing he should meet some British ships of war, as a brig of war sailed from Tunis, on the same day as the 8 Tunesine vessels, to carry the intelligence to the British Squadron.

Captain Geni does not know what direction the other six Tunesine vessels took. He also deposed, that, the day he entered Coron, a small English merchant schooner arrived there from Milo; the master of which declared, that, while at Milo, two vessels were seen in the offing, which, from their manner of navigating, were suspected to have been abandoned by their Crews. A French Brig of war sailed immediately after them, and found them to be two merchant vessels, one a British, the other a Russian, laden with wheat, without any one on board; but, as their decks were strewed with arms and ammunition, and no coats on board, it was conjectured that the Crews had abandoned the vessels.

*Copy.* TUNIS, 13th MAY, 1816.

Since your departure, we have experienced another alarm, in consequence of a revolt of the Turkisk Soldiery in the pay and service of the Regency.

Their first object, it appears, was to effect a change in the Government; or rather to destroy it altogether as it is at present established. With this view, they endeavoured to seize the Bey and his eldest son, for the purpose of killing them, at the same time that they offered to elect the Bey's Brother, as the Bey or Chief Person of Government, and the younger son as General of the Camp. It is understood, that this proposal was made merely to obtain the more easy possession of these persons also, since the Turks had resolved amongst themselves, after a few days, to destroy them, and then elect a Bey, as in Algiers from their own Body. In this object having totally failed (the Bey's Family among themselves having agreed and rejected the offer made to them), part of the Turks put in execution their second plan of seizing the Goletta, and the Corsairs then ready in the road for sea. Here success completely attended their undertaking; and, having, on the 3d instant, attacked and entered Goletta, on the landside, at night, they kept it till 12 o'clock the next day, when, after shipping off the cannon, and destroying some of the gun-powder, arms, &c., they precipitately threw themselves on board five of the Government Corsairs (three Schooners, a brig and a xebec), and made all sail, as it is conceived, for some part of the Levant, with a fair wind for that quarter. It is said here, that, had it not been for for the unexpected arrival of the *Euphrates* frigate, which greatly alarmed the Turks, they would certainly, before their departure, have destroyed the Bey's fleet and arsenal, and the Goletta. At least, such they announced to be their intention. I hope the people on board those vessels will, on their way to the Levant, commit no piracy.

(Signed) RICHARD OGLANDER,
Consul General.

P. S. Hassan Morali, and the Bey's two principal Raisies, have been carried to the Levant by the mutinous Turks. R. O.

*Gibraltar Chronicle 15th June.*

BISERTE (AFRICA) MAY 26.

One of the vessels escaped from Bona has just arrived here. According to the statements of the crew, it appears certain that nearly 6 persons have been killed in consequence of the insurrection against the Christians. The English Consul's house was pillaged, but he was not killed. All the Christians to the number of 900 were arrested and thrown into prison. They were every moment threatened with death and placed in a most dreadful state of apprehension. In this situation they remained until the following day. The English Consul repaired to them to console them, and to assure them that order was restored, and that they had no longer any thing to fear; but some hours after they were set at liberty, all the Christians fled with their boats in every direction. The actors in this insurrection are Arabs and Turks. They are now endeavouring to exculpate themselves by accusing each other.

ROME JUNE 8.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

The news respecting the troubles at Tunis, which reach us by the way of Naples, are very contradictory. Some letters state that the Dey has been assassinated—some that he has voluntarily surrendered the government to his son; others that he has retired to a fortress where he defends himself with his brother, who, it is said, had previously refused to take the reins of government. But all accounts agree in stating, that the Treaty concluded by the Dey with Lord Exmouth was the cause of the insurrection. It is added that 1000 of the rebels embarked in five large Spanish vessels, mounted with 80 pieces of cannon, have sailed for Italy. As they took on board but a small supply of provisions, they will soon be under the necessity of making a landing. We wait with impatience to know what part the English fleet will take. This is a fresh proof of the stability of treaties concluded with Barbarians.

TUNIS, MAY 3.

On the 30th of April last, at nine in the evening, all the gates of the town being shut, and the peaceable inhabitants retired to their houses, the Turkish soldiers, to the number of 3000, divided into small parties, proceeded to the Governor's Palace and the houses of the principal persons of this Court. In less than half an hour they were masters of Tunis and the citadel of the Goletta.—The Divan being assembled, pronounced the deposition of Mohammud Bashaw and the Bey Sidi Afsen. Sidi Mustapha, the brother of Mohammud, and Semain Bey, his uncle, were proclaimed in their place. The Barda was informed of these events by a message which required his presence in the Divan. The answer of the Barda was, "that Sedi Mustapha and Semain Bey declared they would not separate from the party of the Bashaw and Sedi Afsen; that they were ready to defend them, and as near relatives of the Sovereign, would never take part in any revolt against him."

This disconcerted the rebels, and it now appeared that their plan was to form an elective Turkish Government, and one of their chiefs named Deli Ali, was chosen Bashaw. He promised them the pillage of the town for three days, additional pay, and the abolition of several taxes. Fortunately, however, some of the more prudent suggested the necessity of first securing the Goulette, an important point of communication, by which they might have a retreat in case of accident and from which they might be supplied with ammunition. This opinion was adopted, and the town was saved. The rebels had, however, scarcely left the town, when those who remained with Deli Ali, instead of obeying his sanguinary orders seized him, and threw him into a Dungeon, and requested the Bey to grant a general amnesty to the Turks, who, they said, had been misled and seduced. Tranquillity was then restored, almost without an effort.

In the meantime those who marched against the Goulette, though informed of this event, did not lose courage. They continued their march, and about one in the morning carried the fort, which made but a feeble resistance. Had they been so inclined they might have maintained themselves there; they could have resisted all the efforts of their enemies, and preserved the key which rendered them masters of Tunis; but it appeared that their sole design was to proceed to the Levant, and to effect that purpose they took possession of five corsairs which were in the port ready for sea.

On the 2d in the morning they began the general pillage by plundering the houses of the Kaya, the Christians and the Jews; throwing into the harbour what they could not carry away, and spiking all the cannon. They were about to set fire to the arsenal and trading vessels, but the sudden appearance of the Euphrates English frigate saved the European shipping in the roads. Having taken the alarm they now hastened their departure. About

700 embarked on board of the five corsairs, and sailed with a favourable north-west wind for Constantino-.

At this moment the Sidi-Ali arrived with a number of cavalry, but found only the smoaking traces of pillage and conflagration. In the confusion almost all the leaders of the revolution saved themselves, and carried off the best corsairs belonging to the Regency. This morning Dali-Ali, and one of his accomplices were strangled.

[*Courier June 27,*

## *PARIS PAPERS,*

PARIS JUNE 14,

Didier, before his execution, had an interview with his wife and children, in presence of the Gendarmes.—At eleven o'clock at night General Donadieu saw him, and staid with him until one o'clock in the morning.—During the interview, Didier revealed some important facts. If he is to be believed he had no chief above him. His pecunary means were so insufficient, that the equipments of the revolters have not been paid for.

Marshal Augereau died the day before yesterday.

General Jacquemard, arrested a short time since in the department of l' Yonne, is said have been conveyed to the Abbaye.

[*The Courier, June 18, 1816.*

## *PARIS PAPERS.*

PARIS JUNE 27.—Between one and two yesterday morning all the Royal Family, with the exception of his Majesty, proceeded to the hotal of the Duke of Wellington, where a very briliant fete was given, to which their Royal Highnesses were invited. Upwards of a thousand persons were present, including the Ambassadors, the Ministers, several Marshals and great Dignitaries, several Generals and Officers of the King's Household, &c. The Princes stayed very late. The Duchess de Berri danced with admirable grace.

The Court is expected to go to Rambouillet on the 24 of next month.

Marshal Davoust, it is said, has been ordered to retire to his estate of Flavigny.

The departure of the Duchess d, Angouleme for the waters of Vichy is fixed for the 9th of July.

General Gilly was tried (in his absence) by the First permanent Council of war, on Tuesday, for acting against the Royal Authority in the department of Gard in the months of April, May, and June, 1815. He was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to death.

PARIS, JUNE 27.—Preparations are making for removing to St. Denis the mortal remains of Louis XVII., who died in the Temple, and was buried in the Ceamettery of St. Marguerite.

It is thought that General Drouet d' Erlon, contumacious, included in the Ordonnance of July 24, will be tried on Saturday.

The Marechal de Camp Jacquemart, who was arrested in the department of la Cote d' Or, and conveyed to the Abbaye, has been set at liberty, but has received an order of exile.

### *PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.*

"PARIS, JUNE 22.

"In a Letter from Naples of the 14th June, inserted in the same Paper, we read that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales appears to have settled at Malta, where she arrived in a Turkish felucca. She is said to have received urgent invitations not to continue a romantic journey, derogatory to the dignity of her family. Her Royal Highness is accompanied by William Austin, whom she took under her protection in 1801.

"GENOA, JUNE 8.—The plague still rages at Alexandria; the Austrian Consul and his family have fallen victims to it. All accounts agree in the horrible depredations committed by the Barbary Powers, since the Treaty with Lord Exmouth. They wage a murderous war against all Christians. Numbers of troops are marching towards Dalmatia, and great excesses are committed between Costanezza and Constantinople. Disturbances are said to have taken place in that capital, but the details are hitherto unknown."

*Courier 26th June.*

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 20.

About the time of the marriage of the Duc de Berri, Marshall Moncy presented a *Memoire* to the King, in which he deplored the continuance of his Majesty's displeasure, and requested a Court-martial might be appointed to investigate the reasons of his conduct in the affair of Marshal Ney. By various ordinances the prerogative of the Crown does not extent to cashiering a Marshal; he is entitled to be tried by his Peers. His Majesty was therefore pleased to order his reinstatement, he appeared at Court on the marriage, and his name is on the list of Marshals in the Royal Almanack of the present year.

[*Courier, June 24.*

"PARIS, JUNE 24.

"The Memoirs of Fouche are ready, it is said, for publication. They will appear in two volumes. I am assured the last phrases are—'I do not complain of my exile. I have been banished by the Princes to whom I extended a friendly hand to aid their entry into France. And may the word legitimacy not prove to the country the source of as many tears and of as much bloodshed as that of equality itself.'

"The circular letter of the King of the Low Countries addressed to the Bishop of Namur, is remarkable for the spirit with which, in combating the pretensions of the priesthood, he attacks the evil at the root—'Not only,' declares his Majesty, 'will I preserve the Concordat, but even the organic laws,' which you will recollect the Pope refused to sanction, and which were the cause of so wide a breach between him and Buonaparte.

"The Council of Revision has not been convoked during the last eight days, to ratify the judgment of the Court Martial in the affair of General Bonnaire and his Aid-de-Camp Mieton. The work of death would but ill suit the festive rejoicings of the public.

[*Courier, June 29.*

## *FRENCH PAPERS.*

PARIS, JUNE 29.

A Swiss Journal, dated the 12th, contains the following:—"General Delsaix and the advocate Favre, both arrested some time ago for their political conduct, have been transferred to Piedmont, and shut up in a fortress.—The former appears to have been closely implicated in the conspiracy which broke out in France last month.—There is the more reason for surprise at this conduct of the General, as for a year past he had received particular indulgence both from the French and Sardinian Governments: the latter having, on the intercession of the King of Prussia, consented to forget Delsaix's reprehensible conduct, both at the period of the invasion as well as during the usurpation of Buonaparte, and to permit him to reside at Thonon, the place of his birth, eight leagues from Geneva."

[*June, 17.*

A Royal Ordinance, dated the 19th of June is as follows:—

"Wishing to mark by acts of beneficence the happy epoch of the marriage of our dear and well beloved nephew the Duke of Berri, &c.

"All prosecutions and sequestrations proceeding at the instance of the Administration of Registration, in execution of Decrees or Judgements pronouncing general confiscations, for whatever cause, or for the purpose of securing the recovery of penalties incurred, and expenses of processes adjudged by Courts and Tribunals for the recovery of expenses of proceedings in affairs relative to facts purely political, the evident object of which was to serve the royal cause, shall cease to have effect with respect to the party from whom the same has not been recovered at the moment of the publication of our present Ordinance.—Immovable property confiscated, and that acquired by the Administration of Registration in consequence of forced expropriation in the above designated cases, and which are till possessed in kind, and managed by that administration, shall be restored to the proprietors, or their heirs, with the exception always, if necessary, of deduction of the expenses of process, management," &c.

M. Talleyrand has left Paris for his estate at Valençai.

[*Courier June 29.*

PARIS JUNE 27.—It is said that Marshal Suchet has had the honour of having a private conversation with the King, which lasted upwards of an hour. The Marshal returns to active service.

It is not to Valency that M. de Talleyrand has gone, but to the waters of Bourbon l'Archambauds, which he uses every year at the same period.

Lord EXMOUTH has been relieved from quarantine, and is arrived in London to give an account to the First Lord of the Admiralty, of the circumstances on board his fleet, which occasioned his return: It is also said, that he has communications to make respecting an Illustrious Personage of a important nature.

At a late hour last night we were informed that Lord EXMOUTH is to hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, which is ordered to be prepared immediately under his Lordship's direction, with a view to proceed against Algiers. It is also stated, that two of the frigates, upon the peace establishment in the River, are to be paid off, in order to have their men transferred to bombs, which are to accompany Lord EXMOUTH.

A Hamburgh Mail arrived last night. The former statement of a reconciliation between the Government and the States of Wurtemburgh is contradicted. The following are extracts:—

FROM THE MAINE, JUNE. 15.

His Majesty the King of WURTEMBURGH is indisposed at Ludwigsburgh.

It is said that M. GOERES has refused an invitation to Munich, with a salary of 4000 florins, to continue his Mercury.

PARIS, JUNE 14 (FROM A LETTER).

The wife of JOSEPH BONAPARTE is now going to leave Paris, and France. Before her departure she wished to dispose of the fine estate of Mortfontaine. She has not, however been able to find a purchaser; but she wants to insert in the contracts of sale, a clause to preserve the right of repurchasing this beautiful estate, in case any change should take place.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The EMPEROR has made the Russian Bible Association a present of a large house, four stories high, solid-built of stone, and lying in one of the finest parts of the city, near the Imperial Summer Garden. The Society has also received from his Majesty a a present of 15,000 roubles.

WARSAW, JUNE 1.

The Polish Army has subscribed four day's pay towards the expence of the Triumphal Arch which is to be erected here, in memory of the entrance of our Soveringn the EMPEROR. They speak of a journey of the EMPEROR to Toplitz and Carisbad, by the way of Brazec, Lelewske, and Pulawy, and Cracow. On his return he is expected here. The Polish army is now in the most excellent state.

FROM ITALY, JUNE 8.

The King of SARDINIA has lately been invited by the Emperor of Russia to accede to the Holy Alliace.

DRESDEN, JUNE 17.

FOUCHE, who lived here very retired goes on the 1st of July, to Prague. He sells his furniture while he is here.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 19.

Since the late energetic Declaration of tha States of Wurtemburgh, of 12th June, many people look with eager expectation to the further course of events in that kingdom. It is wholly unfounded that the difficulties between the Government and the States are removed, as some journals have reported.

It is reported that a dissolution of Parliament will take place in October.

(*Morning Chro. 1st July.*

### *MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.*

The Duke of WELLINGTON arrived this morning. We are concerned to hear that an indisposition (which is however slight) renders a visit to Cheltenham advisable, and that this is the object of his Grace's visit to his native country.

Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. The Prince Regent will prorogue it in person.

Since writing the above, we find that Government received this morning accounts both from Frome and Loughborough. At the former place an immense mob assembled, & repulsed the Yeomanry Cavalry, wounding the Commanding Officer, and two or three others, but were at last dispresed by them and a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons. At Loughborough, frames have been broken to a considerable amount.

Immediate measures, as we expected, are to be adopted against the Barbary Powers. Lord Exmouth, who arrived in town on Wednesday, and who has had daily conferences with the First Lord of the Admiralty, set off yesterday morning for Portsmouth, and will sail immediately with a squadron for Algiers.

We have inserted in another part of our Paper a Letter from our usual Correspondent at Paris. We received at a late hour this morning an additional communication from him, which we give as we received it:—

(MOSP IMPORTANT.)

"PARIS, HALE PAST 5, JUNE 27.

"A horrible plan was laid to blow up with gunpowder the Duke of Wellington, and the superior officers of the British army now at Paris, as well as all the younger branches of the Royal Family who honored the illustrious Field-Marshal with their presence at his Ball and Supper given on Tuesday the 25th inst. on account of the christening of the child of Mr. Harvey Aston. A number of persons are now in confinement, and important revelations are said already to be made. I hope to be able to apprise you of the full details by Saturday's post.

"Sir Robert Wilson has obtained permission to reside at the Hotel of his Lady during the time of her illness, which is supposed to be most serious. He is on parole not to quit his apartment, but his friends are allowed to see him."

The Royal Family, the King excepted, honoured the Duke of Wellington's splendid ball on the 25th ult. with their company.

Marshal Suchet has had a long private conference with the King. He returns to active service.

Mrs. Jordan.—It is but too true we hear, that this excellent actress is no more. She died, on Monday last, at St. Cloud, in the vicinity of Paris. About nine months ago she went to France, but her health did not improve by the change; it gradually declined. In her letters to her friends in England, written early in the present year, she expresses, in the strongest terms, a presentiment that she should never see them more. The disease, however, which closed her eyes, and fixed in death those playful smiles which so long charmed the admiring world, was not connected with decline o strength or spirits. She was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, under which she suffered several days. The rupture of a blood-vessel in that region took place, and closed the scene.

[*The Courier,—July 1.*

Emigration.—There is not a week, scarcely a day, but a ship leaves some of the many harbours of Ireland with a cargo of men, women, and children. Tuesday se'nnight, the Report laid before the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle, of the number ready to sail for the Atlantic, amounted to Sixteen Hundred! Of those 500 sail from Dublin-upwards of 200 in one vessel from Newry—5 or 600 from Derry and Belfast, the exporting ports in this trade.

[*The Morning Chronicle, June 28.*

Eleven houses of respectability have stopped since Monday---one for 850-000l. It is the Wine and Spirit Trade, as we learn, which chiefly suffers in this unfortunates tate of affairs.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 21.*

## *ROMAN CATHOLICS.*

The Report of the Committee on the Laws for regulating the Roman Catholic subjects of Foreign States has been laid before Parliament, with various documents obtained by instructions which Lord Castlereagh gave in 1812, and subsequently to Ministers resident at Foreign Courts.

With regard to the Austrian dominions, Hungary included, the Bishops are appointed by the Emperor, and afterwards confirmed by the Pope. There is an exception with regard to the Archbishop of Olmutz, who is chosen by the Chapter of his See. The *Placitum Regium* by which all Ecclesiastical Statutes and ordinances are required to be submitted to the Government before publication is in force in Austria.

With respect to Italy, in that part which is under the Austrian dominion, the Emperor nominates to the Archbishoprick of Milan, and the Bishoprics of Pavia, Cremona, Lodi and Como, but is to appoint to the four last subjects recomended by the Pope. In all the Italian States the *Regium Placitum* exists in full force.

In Portugal and the Brazils the prerogatives of the Crown have been uniformly asserted. In Spain the King appoints to all vacant Sees, and requires the necessary bulls to be immediately transmitted by the Pope, all of which are subject to the *Regium Placitum*.

In France, the Bishops, in consequence of the pragmatic sanction of St. Louis were elected by the Deans and Chapter, but these elections were not valid without the King's *conge d'elire*. By the Concordat between Pope Leo X. and Francis I the French Kings nominated to all Bishoprics. The *Regium Placitum* is established.

In Russia, the Archbishop of Mohilow and all other Bishops are named by the Emperor and confirmed by the Pope. The *Regium Placitum* exists.

In Denmark there are no Catholic Bishops. The Priests are appointed by the Bishop of Hildesheim.—In Sweden the King authorises the Vicars Apostolic to exercise their functions. There is no provision for the exercise of the *Regium Placitum*.

In Prussia the Episcopal appointments are generally vested in the Crown, but where that is not the case the Chapter elects. The *Regium Placitum* is in force.

In Saxony there has been no Catholic Bishop since the Reformation; the King's Confessor has the authority of a Vicar Apostolic. The Committee have no information respecting the *Regium Placitum* in Saxony.

[*The Courier, June 29th, 1816.*

## *HOUSE OF LORDS.*

### CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

JUNE 22d.

The Earl of Donoughmore then rose to propose his motion. His Lordship said, that previous to entering into the subject, he thought it right to anticipate an objection that might be made on the other side as to this subject being brought forward at the conclusion of the Session; to which he had to answer, that he did not intend to press upon their Lordships any substantive consideration of the Claims of the Catholics of Ireland in the present Session; his motion merely going to declare the fitness and expediency of entering upon the consideration of the subject at an early period in the next Session. His Lordship here read the motion with which he intended to conclude, and observed that he could not anticipate any difference of opinion as to the allegations of the motion. Had not the great contest in which we had been engaged been brought to a glorious and satisfactory termination? Was not this country, at the present moment, in consequence, in a higher and prouder situation than at any former period? Had not the blood of all, without distinction of religious communion, been shed in the various actions that had accompanied this contest, had led ultimately to its glorious termination, and to the placing this country in that high and pre eminent situation in which she now stood? Was it not then fitting and expedient, and called for by motives of the soundest policy, and of the best regard to the real interests of the Country, to unite all its inhabitants, thus equally deserving, in one bond of brotherly affection, by making them participators of equal privileges and equal rights.—It was a satisfaction to know that one who had most consistently and perseveringly opposed the Catholic claims (the alluded to a Noble Lord on the Treasury Bench) had declared and protested, that it was not his opinion that no alteration ought ever to be made in the laws respecting the Catholics. Now it would be a great gratification to him in particular, if the Noble Lord would state what the circumstances were under which he thought that it would be proper and seasonable to relax the laws against the Catholics, and how far he would go in that relaxation. That an alteration ought to be made, so far as to put the Catholics of this country at least upon a footing with the Catholics of Ireland, the Noble Lord would certainly admit. The Noble Lord would no doubt give the British Catholics all the privileges which the Irish Catholics had enjoyed since 1773; and as the Noble Lord had not as yet proposed that this should be done, it must be because he had waited for an opportunity of taking up the whole subject of the Catholic claims at once, and having the merits of the entire question fully considered and discussed. The Noble Lord must, therefore, be of opinion that the matter deserved consideration, and he hope that the subject would soon be taken out of his hands into those of the Ministers. Many of them had supported the claims of the petitioners, and the subject ought not certainly to be considered as a party question. The Noble Earl had on a former occasion, stated two or three grounds for his opinion that the subject ought not then to be entered upon at all. The first objection was, the claim was put forward as a matter of right, which was not, as the Noble Earl said, a proper mode of petitioning. It was improper, the Noble Earl had observed, that the petitioners should state it as a right, whatever it might be called by Noble Lords in that House; but the petitions now on their Lordships' table were clear of that objection. The second objection arose from the state of Europe: and the third from the temper of the Catholic body themselves. With respect to the state of Europe, it could not surely be contended that this was now a good objection. The temper of the public mind, too, did not appear to be at all unfavourable to concession, and there was no room for the objection which had formerly been made from the concientious scruples of the personages at the head of the state. The Prince who was now in effect at the head of the state, could not be indisposed towards concession. The Catholics had at once time been taught to believe, that he not only was not adverse to their claims, but that he was fully disposed to concede them. The petitions which had been presented on this occasion were all couched in the most proper and respectful language, and the argument from the temper of the Catholic body was at an end. The Roman Catholic clergy, with the Bishops at their head, had come before their Lordships with a very respectful petition, and there was now no irritation nor any thing that could afford a reasonable ground for refusing to take the subject into consideration; and even those speeches, which whatever mischief they might do, could certainly answer no good purpose, were not now heard. Nothing could even afford any thing like a pretence for such a refusal, unless any one thought it worth while to object to the language of a Catholic paper, of which as a friend to the Catholics, and a supporter of their claims, he was heartily ashamed. This paper was the organ of a few individuals who pretended to conduct and

express the sentiments of the whole Catholic body, and who had probably been the means of compelling Lord Fingal and the most respectable of the Catholics to retire from the meetings of those who claimed to represent the general body of the Catholics, and laid them under the necessity of petitioning by themselves. The majority, however, of the two Houses of Parliament who opposed the Catholic claims had no reason to complain of the conductors of that paper; for their virulence was directed against those who supported the Catholics, or what was called the Opposition in both Houses; and particularly against the humble individual who had now the honour to address them. They had vilified not only the government but the Judges of Ireland, and the Grand Jury of the County to which he had the honour to belong, because they had expressed their just abhorrence of the detestable murder of a valuable and active Magistrate, and had endeavoured to bring the guilty to justice. But the Editor of that Paper, a disgrace to the learned profession of which he was once a member, was now where he ought to be, in close confinement. He did not believe there was now, or ever had been, for a long time, any man in either House of Parliament, who thought it desirable in itself that these disabilities should be continued, expect perhaps a Doctor of Civil Law, now no more, who appeared to have had a peculiar pleasure in the contemplation of these penal statutes, and a fondness for talking over the whole list of penalties. Others, who thought they ought not to be relaxed, justified them only on the ground of necessity, and admitted that, when that necessity should be at an end, it would be desirable that all these disabilities should be removed. It was necessary here for him to say something as to the nature and object of these several petitions, as it had been conceived that the Catholics themselves were not agreed on the subject of their claims. This, however, was an obvious misapprehension. All of them agreed in petitioning for the removal of their disabilities, and there was no substantial difference in the petitions in any point of view. They all said, "we are under heavy disabilities—restore us, we beseech you, to our constitutional privileges and rank in the state." The petition of the Catholics at large said nothing about securities, but prayed generally for the removal of disabilities, without giving a negative to what might be proper securities; so that there was no contradiction between this and the other petitions. The petition of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who met at Lord Trimbleston's house stated, that the petitioners were willing to agree such to arrangements as might be consistent with the spirit and practice of their religion; and further expressed their opinion, that such an arrangement might easily be made. The Clergy offered a security which they called domestic nomination, while they rejected the Veto as contrary to the spirit of their religion, as giving the Ministers of the Crown a negative in the appointment of their Bishops. Now, as to this point of securities, his own opinion was well known. Ever since the year 1793, he had thought no further securities were wanted. The Catholics gave their solemn oaths—he knew them, and required no further security. But though that was his own opinion, yet, when concession was to be made, and when, in order to render it fully beneficial, it was necessary that it should be satisfactory to all parties, he considered it proper that securities should be given. He conceived that this offer of domestic nomination ought to be eagerly seized upon by those who were anxious for further securities. It was the best that could well be devised against that bugbear, foreign influence. The Clergy said they had no doubt but the Pope would confer the spiritual faculty upon those who were elected by the Clergy at home, who must before have taken an oath of allegiance, and they were willing that a new oath should be taken by the electors that they would choose no person of whose loyalty they were not fully convinced. As to the Veto, they objected to it; and he did so also, as one who was anxious for the peace of his country. He trusted, then, that Ministers would at length take up this question and set it finally at rest.—This hope was strengthened by the new accession which the Ministers had lately gained: That Right Hon. Gentleman who had proved himself a friend to the Catholic Claims would not fail, he was sure, to press the subject forward for consideration; and in this he would no doubt be assisted by a Noble Lord in the other House who was also favourably disposed towards the Catholics. He regretted that the Noble Lord to whom he alluded had not before taken up the subject. If the granting of the Catholic Claims had been made a *sine qua non* of the Union, his opinion was, that the point would have been conceded. Much more extraordinary things had been done in the course of that transaction; and then, instead of the individual who then addressed them, Lord Fingall would have been in that House as the Representave of the Catholic Body. Their Lordships would keep in view that these were the petitions of about four millions of his Majesty's subjects, praying for relief; and that all that was now required was a pledge to take the matter of the petitions into consideration. The Noble Earl concluded by moving the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That at the termination of a long and arduous contest—glorious beyond any former example to the British nation, and effectuated by the concurrent energies of all dononinations of men in this United Kingdom—it has become the bounden duty of Parliament, to endeavour, by a confiding policy and measures of just conciliation, to bind together, in grateful loyalty, to the King and assured attachment to each other, our fellow subjects of whatever religious persuasion, of whatever class or degree.

"And, the public business having arrived already too nearly to its conclusion to afford the hope of any satisfactory adjustment upon a subject of such importance and extent during the continuance of the present Session, that this House will accordingly, in the next Session of Parliament, take into its early and serious consideration those disabling Statutes which still continue to press upon his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Great Britain and Ireland; and whether the restoring to them again on wise and equitable principles toward themselves and others their constitutional capacities, would not be to them an act of mercy and justice, and afford to the support and preservation of all our present establishments an additional assurance of the greatest possible value, by giving an equal interest in the enjoyment of all its rights and privileges to every loyal member of the State.'

The Earl of Longford opposed the motion, on the ground of its being improper to fetter the discretion of the House by any such Resolution. He would ask what purpose it could serve? Could their Lordships doubt their own steadiness so far as to require such a pledge? Could they conceive that by such a pledge they would conciliate the minds of the parties who were the petitioners? These persons were no fools; some of them might be knaves, but they were no fools, and they would think the pledge merely a tub thrown out to amuse them. So much with regard to the motion; and he would now say a few words as to the petitions. The first was that which was signed by the meeting a Lord Trimbleston's which was highly creditable to those who signed it, and must be gratifying to the House. But still these Petitioners, however respectable, formed only a very small part of the Catholic body; and when some of them, notwithstanding all their claims and merits, attended at other Catholic meetings, they were received in a manner highly disgraceful and insulting. The 2d Petition came from a more numerous body of the Catholics, and was worded in such a general way, that it contained nothing objectionable. But if we could not find their precise ideas in their Petitions, we might fairly look for them in their conduct and speeches; and then ask ourselves whether they were men of that moderation and temper, that we should wish to introduce them into our Legislature. He should now say a few words as to the petition of the bishops. He felt some delicacy in speaking of this Petition, because the Catholic clergy generally speaking, were entitled to high respect: but judging from their petition, the bishops seemed quite absorbed by the wish to obtain additional privileges for their body. They denied a Veto to the Crown, but were willing to impose it on the deliberations of the Legislature.

The Earl of Aberdeen thought that the Noble Earl was not entitled to speak disrespectfully of the petitions now on the table. The Noble Earl had objected to the resolution as being of the nature of a pledge; but he was mistaken in supposing that it conveyed the idea as if the House could not trust itself without some pledge. All that he (Lord A.) understood as meant by the resolution was, that their Lordships were perfectly ready to take the Catholic Petitions into consideration, and were only prevented by the late period of the session: It was true the adoption of this resolution would not be so valuable to the Catholics as granting their prayer; but, as the next thing to that, he should think they would deem it a most valuable pledge. The Noble Earl who moved the resolution, he thought, had not sufficiently disclaimed the principle of the Catholics prosecuting their claims as a matter of right, nor sufficiently supported the full discretion of the Legislature.—Every person was entitled to enjoy, in its fullest extent, that portion of civil & religious liberty which was compatible with the welfare of the whole society; but while he admitted the rights of conscience in their full extent, he was not disposed to deny that in some cases religious opinions should operate as the criterion of political privileges, and that persons could not advance a claim of conscience that would deprive Parliament of its discretionary powers. It was on this principle alone that the disabilities imposed on Catholics in former times might admit of defence; but when he came to consider the question of continuing these disabilities, he must confess that, in the numerous discussions which had taken place on this subject, he had listened with great attention to the arguments of those who were against the Catholic claims, without ever being able to carry away with him any precise idea of the nature of those arguments. He had heard much of the danger that would result to the State—to the Constitution; but he confessed he was incapable of perceiving how danger to the State would be created or increased by converting that which was a hostile spirit in a large mass of our population into an amicable one. At this time of day it was perfectly ridiculous to dread the danger of proselytism: we were in infinitely greater danger by remaining as we were than by going forward, for retracing our steps was impossible. It was impossible to conceive a time more favourable than the present, when we were at peace with all the world, and when the Catholics were influenced by a more temperate spirit. A Noble Friend of his on the opposite bench (Lord Holland) had made it matter of complaint against Ministers that they were too ready to recur to the example of foreign powers; but here at least he would agree with him in thinking that we might safely adopt the practice of foreign countries. In this respect at least the great powers of the Continent had set us an example which we should do well to follow, for with them the highest offices of state were open to Protestants and Catholics indiscriminately. If he were told that this system might do very well for absolute Governments, but not for free ones, he should reckon this the most cruel satire on free Government.—(Hear, hear.) He was at a loss to conceive what real danger could be anticipated; and an adoption of the present Resolution was the very least the House could do to give some satisfaction to so numerous and respectable a body as the Catholics. He had to state, that the Catholics in that part of the country with which he was more immediately connected, laboured under still greater hardships than even those of England. He was only aware, for the first time, last summer, of a most iniquitous law in Scotland upon which a Catholic was brought to trial for having married two persons. It was a law passed in the reign of Charles II., which for the first offence condemned to banishment for life, & for the second to capital punishment. In this instance an acquittal took place, though the Judge stated from the bench that the law was still in force, and it was surprizing that any person should attempt to enforce it. It appeared as if concessions had been extorted by our fears, for they were more numerous in Ireland, where the Catholics were so numerous a body, and least of all in Scotland, where they were so few. It had happened to him on more than one occasion, when in political societies abroad, to feel quite ashamed of the course which his country still pursued towards the Catholics. [Hear, hear!] However justly proud of our free Constitution, we had need of all our feelings of superiority in this respect to be able to meet foreigners with any satisfaction on this ground. On such occasions he had endeavoured to give the best account he could of the cause of this strange anomaly in our Constitution, but he had always found it impossible to do so either satisfactorily to himself, or intelligibly to his auditors.

Earl Bathurst, even if friendly to the object of the motion, could not bring himself to agree to it. It went to bind the House, whatever circumstances might occur, to take up the question in the next session; and that, at the close of this session, when so many of their Lordships were absent. His Noble Friend had said, it was a pledge given to the Catholics. Now, did he mean to say that it was not a pledge by which the House also would bind itself? Their Lordships should not in this way be deprived of their deliberative faculties; for in what situation should we be placed, if we felt ourselves bound by the adoption of this pledge to go into the consideration of the Catholic claims, even against the wish of the majority of the House? But if on the other hand, we considered ourselves at liberty again to take up this question in another Session, then what had been done by the present Resolution? Before a pledge was made to any body of men, we should clearly understand what they conceived was meant by it. We should take care that the whole nature and extent of their claims should be understood; otherwise they might have reason to complain that we had grossly deceived them. Besides, what subject had been more frequently considered than that of the Catholic claims? It had even been the subject of adjourned debates—a very rare practice of that House. It had been considered in a time of peace and in a time of war: it had been taken up as a party question, and also as a matter of temperate discussion: some of the most splendid speeches ever delivered in that House had been made upon it; and therefore it had been so amply considered already as to require no pledge for farther consideration. How also could this give any satisfaction to the Catholics; if it merely meant we should have some farther debates on a subject so often discussed? The Noble Earl next adverted to the Petitions before the House. The first of them—that from the meeting as Lord Trimbleston's—naturally suggested the consideration of the Veto. A Noble Baron (Lord Grenville) was, he believed, the first to suggest this measure in a letter which had appeared in public but now he understood that the Noble Lord, as well as other supporters of it, had altered their opinions on this head. With regard to the Catholic Clergy, they proposed in their Petition the measure of domestic nomination, but they had not contradicted their assertion that they were independent of the Crown. The animosity to the more moderate party had been carried to the highest pitch; so much so, that the coadjutor Murray, in a sermon preached by him at Dublin, had asserted that they had deserted their church, and had compared them to Judas. We should consider also the situation of the great body of the Protestants in Ireland, many of whom were active Magistrates, and impressed with the idea that further concessions would be fatal to their authority and ascendency in Ireland. What also, he asked, would be the effect, in the present disturbed state of Ireland, of lowering them in the situation which they held, and the influence they possessed? On all these grounds he was decidedly of opinion the pledge called for by the present motion might lead to embarrasment, but could do no good. He referred to the conduct pursued by Mr. Fox, on the question of the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1805, to shew that he, who knew so well how to uphold the just prerogative of the Crown and the dignity of Parliament, had not thought a course like that now recommended, was one which it would be desirable to take. There was nothing to prevent the Catholic Claims being taken into consideration early in the ensuing session, if this should appear desirable to the advocates of them; and he should therefore oppose the pledge called for by the motion as being unnecessary, if not worse than useless,

The Duke of Sussex maintained the conduct of Mr. Fox in 1805 was not applicable to the circumstances under which the present motion had been brought forward. The Petitions from the Catholics which had been most constitutionally presented, could not now be considered, from the lateness of the Session. The motion, therefore, of the Noble Earl had been properly made; it only called on the House to express an opinion that the matter of these Petitions deserved consideration, and this was that, which if petitioning were admitted to be the undoubted birthright of Englishmen, ought not to be refused, in a case like the present. The importance of conciliatory measures he strongly impressed on the House. It had always been, and would ever continue his opinion, that this was a great constitutional question, on which the Legislature only could decide. The existing Laws pressed hard on the Roman Catholics. In a recent instance, the Order of the Bath had been bestowed upon Count Nugent. This honour he could not have received, because he was a Catholic, had he passed his life in this country. It was only conferred upon him in consideration of the gallant exertions which he had made against the enemy as a foreign subject. Grace came from the Throne, and in such a case no complaint could be made; but was it not a severe blow for the Irish Catholics, to learn, that to obtain the same rewards for their valour, which were open to their countrymen, they must first become foreigners? The dependent situation of the Pope had been formerly urged as an argument against granting the prayer of the Catholics. It was thought the influence of that man, who had now been removed, over him, and through him over the Priests and the people of Ireland, might justly be feared. This could no longer be opposed to the claims of the Catholics. The disabilities under which they laboured ought to be removed, or would it not be thought by the Government of the Netherlands where, by our advice, all religious distinctions had been put an end to, that the Counsel we had given them was not sincerely intended for their good, since we did not act upon the principles we had avowed, in the regulation of our own affairs. He thought the motion was one, which it would be for the advantage of the country should be carried, and therefore gave it his most cordial support.

Lord Redesdale said, the object of the present Resolution was not distinctly stated on the face of it, and for this reason he should most strenuously oppose the Motion. He thought the Catholic Claims could not be granted by the British Parliament, whilst the Catholics remained as they were at present. There were Twelve Bishops in Ireland, and allegiance to a foreign Prelate was avowed. These things were directly in opposition to those laws and that Constitution which the Members of the august assembly he had the honour to address, were sworn to maintain. To shew the manner in which the Irish priests disregarded the law, he adverted to the circumstance of one of them marrying a person to a girl who was but 14 years of age, and who, from her appearance, could not be supposed to have been more. On asking the priest how he dared to marry two Protestants, and minors, when he must know this was contrary to the law of land, the answer given was this, "it may be contrary to your law, but it is not contrary to the laws of our church." This was sufficient to prove that the laws of their church were held by the Catholic Priests to be superior to any that Parliament could make. He thought this was a very important consideration for that House, when it was proposed to alter the existing Ecclesiastical laws. With respect to the Veto and Domestic Nomination, he objected to them both. Instead of giving the Protestant Establishments any security, he thought their tendency were directly the reverse, as they went to get the Roman Catholic religion acknowledged as a national religion, and to procure an admission of the authority of the Pope in these realms. To neither of these propositions could he give his sanction. If any legislation took place on this subject, he hoped it would be by bill, which could be examined in that House as to its effect on every Catholic, as well in England as in Ireland. The case of the Netherlands was not one which applied to that of the Irish Catholics, as the state of Ireland was different from that of every other country where the inhabitants were made up of Protestants and Catholics. He objected to the motion now before the House, as it could lead to no good. What end could be answered by pledging the House to take the subject into consideration early in the next Session? Agreeing to this, they would only do that which would tend to embarrass themselves. If they agreed to such a Resolution, it must be for the purpose of doing something; if it was intended to do nothing, the Resolution had no meaning at all; and if they determined to do something, they might find great inconvenience from thus pledging themselves as to time. At best the motion was unnecessary. The evils complained of in Ireland might justly be imputed to the Priests, who exercised there an influence, which they would not dare to exercise in any country in Europe. The influence which the Priests used over the people in Ireland was not for their good, but for their own advantage and emolument; and was, he believed, greater than was known in any country, with the exception of Spain. They had openly declared, they would submit to no controul. Domestic nomination he was of opinion would give no controul over them, but on the contrary, it would have the effect of increasing their power, which he thought ought to be diminished. The Priests did all the mischief in Ireland; they were the causes of the disturbances and insurrections which had taken place. All distinctions of religion he shewed, from the recent disturbances in France, could not at all times be safely done away. Ireland was not prepared for such a change, and in the present state of that country, the adoption of the present resolution would, he thought, tend to exasperate rather than to allay the irritation which unhappily prevailed.

Earl Stanhope thought if any thing was likely to exasperate the people of Ireland, it was the speech just made by the Noble Lord; but he hoped even that would not have such an effect. He wished to know what was the blessed Veto for which some Noble Lords had so fiercely contended. The effect of it was this, to give to the Crown a share, or more than a share, in the nomination of the Bishops of Ireland. In the wise and temperate Petition received from the Clergy of Ireland, they had expressed themselves willing to give this up, but he wished to know why a Veto was not demanded on the appointment of the Ministers of the Baptists, of the Independents, and of the Presbyterians? He wish'd this were called for, that all these Sects were united, as he was convinced nothing was to be done but by a "long pull, a strong (and a steady) pull, and a pull altogether." If this were made, he should like to know what would become of poor Old Mother Church. On a former evening he had shewn that the Dissenters, against the friends of the Established Church—not in Scotland, where they were all Presbyterians—nor in Ireland, where the Catholics were in the proportion of ten to one—but England and Wales, were as five to three. If once these and the Catholics had sense enough to unite; O! what a licking would they presently give the friends the Church altogether.—He was objected to the motion, that it went to pledge the House to a particular line of conduct in the next session. Would those who made this complaint vote for an immediate inquiry, and leave next session out of the question.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the motion offered to the House was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which acknowledged the King as the head of the Church, and denied the authority of any foreign power. He felt it his duty, more especially in the situation which he occupied in that House, to say, that he should think he had broken his promise of allegiance, if he forgot that the King was the head of the Church, or could ever acknowledge any foreign jurisdiction. However, he should not now inquire how far that allegiance was consistent with the acknowledgment of any other spiritual head, because he considered this not a time when we should give any pledge on the subject before the House. If he had known the prayer of the Petition, he should have thought it his duty officially to ask whether that Petition should be received by the House, because when we looked at the passage which talked of the domestic nomination of Bishops, it would be found that the situation of Bishops was acknowledged, and that the head of the Church was

besought to give his leave for this domestic nomination, so that in the very prayer of the Petition this external jurisdiction was clearly acknowledged. If such an acknowledgment as this was consistent with the Constitution of the country, he did not know what might next be advanced. Though he was willing to admit that there might be occasions on which it might be proper to promise in one session that certain steps should be taken in the next, yet he thought that such a promise should be given most cautiously, and not on subjects that had been discussed over and over again. It had been said that we were to satisfy the Roman Catholics by some such promise as this; but in reality it was asked to change the whole system of our toleration. We might raise that question if it were necessary; but why should we, from any supposed dread of dissenters, thus place a pledge on our records, when the matter itself might have been properly discussed at the beginning of the session? He meant no disrespect to dissenters, of whom he entertained a favourable opinion, though he could not agree in their peculiar doctrines. He had many reasons for wishing at this moment to say little on the subject of the Veto, but it did appear to him to be of little consequence; nor did he think the domestic nomination of any great moment, while another spiritual head of the Church was acknowledged. But he could not feel it consistent with his duty to the Constitution or to the family now on the Throne, to accede to the resolution proposed. If the domestic nomination gave up the influence of a foreign potentate at the very moment when it besought leave for the concession—if the existence of that power could be compatible with the established oath of allegiance, then the Noble Lord understood language, or the substance of it, in a manner very different from himself.

The Bishop of Norwich, though sincerely attached to the constitution of his country which he venerated, and to the Church establishment which he was bound to support, was so far from thinking that concessions to our Roman Catholic brethren would be dangerous to either, that he believed they would give additional security to both. He did not know what the opinion of the Noble and Learned Lord might be as to the duty of a Bishop; but he would tell their Lordships that, in his own opinion, it was the duty, as it was the criterion, of a Christian Bishop to conciliate, not to divide—to allay, not to exasperate, religious differences. (*Hear, Hear*) The only way to secure permanently the existence of any establishment, civil or ecclesiastical, was to evince liberal and conciliatory conduct to those who differed from us, and to lay its foundation in the love, affection, and esteem of all within its influence. This was the true bulwark of our Church; with this it was secure against all danger—without this every other security was futile and fallacious. It was in vain, in the present state of society, to say that the Church would be in danger from the extensions of the privileges now claimed, it was equally vain to anticipate any danger to the State; the station of a Prince, or the affections of his people, were not to be shaken by such a battery. To use the words of a favourite author of his, he would say—"Carum esse principem, bene de Republica mereri, laudari, uti, diligi, gloriosum est, metui vero et in odio esse invidiosum, detestabilem, imbecillum, caducum." The most enlarged principles of toleration, while they tended in their operation to reconcile all sects, to bring all dissents of faith within the pale of charity, and to smooth the asperity of religious differences, never yet disturbed the tranquillity of any state, or shook the security of any church. A Christian spirit could never endanger a Christian establishment. (Hear, hear!) He would trouble their Lordships no longer with his opinions, but he hoped he should be pardoned for saying, that the sentiments he had delivered deserved the serious consideration of those among his Majesty's Ministers who obstinately persisted in opposing the claims of four millions of his Majesty's subjects, and who, having raised the dangerous cry of "No Popery," when concessions to them were proposed, might, unless they adopted a more conciliatory conduct, be compelled to hear from the other side of the water the more dangerous cry of "No Union."

The question was then put, when there appeared—

Contents. . . . . 4—Proxies. . . . . 29—69
Not contents. . . . 37—Proxies. . . . . 36—73
Majority——4

Adjourned at Ten o'Clock.

## THURSDAY JUNE 27.

### *SLAVE TRADE.*

The Marquis of Lansdown, adverting to the additional article in the late Treaty of Peace on the subject of the Slave Trade, wished to ask the Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool) whether any progress had been made in procuring a general abolition of the Slave Trade? He himself was satisfied that Ministers had paid the proper attention to this article: but the subject was particularly interesting to a great part of the population of this country, and it would be satisfactory to hear from the Noble Earl what had been done on this subject.

The Earl of Liverpool, assured the Noble Marquis, that the matter had not been neglected; and that negociations had been commenced and were now going on for the purpose of effecting the abolition of the Slave Trade, even by those Power which had appeared most averse to it. Ministers were fully sensible of the importance of effecting this object, and had done, and were doing, all in their power for carrying it into execution. He had not, however, at present any thing to lay before Parliament on the subject.

### SLAVE INSURRECTION.

Lord Holland.—The motion which he had now to submit to their Lordships was, for an address on the subject of the late slave insurrection in Barbadoes, nearly in the same words as that proposed and unanimously adopted in the House of Commons—he said nearly, because the motion which he was about to submit contained some additional words relative to the improvement of the condition of the black population. The motion came recommended by the concurrence of the other House of Parliament, and also by the concurrence of those who, like himself, were particularly interested in the West Indian islands. His motion would embrace two distinct, but he hoped not incompatible objects. One object was to protect the lives and fortunes of the white population of the West Indies, by removing erroneous impressions which had been made on the minds of the Negroes. The other object was to promote the happiness and improvement of the black population, and to give full efficacy to one of the greatest and wisest measures that had ever been adopted by any Legislature—he meant the abolition of the Slave Trade. All must concur in this, and it was certainly looked to by those who had been most anxious to carry the measure of abolition into effect, that at some future period the condition of slavery was to cease in our West India Colonies, and that the measure of abolition was but the prelude to so desirable a consummation. But those very persons who were most anxiously devoted to the effectuating that great and wise measure, the abolition, were well aware that it was one of the evils of the state of slavery, that it so degraded the human mind that it was not possible there could be a sudden and rapid passage from that condition to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of the British Constitution; and for the honour of the measure of abolition itself, he trusted that all would be done in a quiet and proper manner. Many who had opposed that measure had since altered their opinion; and they had had the happiness of hearing a Noble Lord, who had opposed it, state, that he had since been convinced that he was wrong, and repented of that opposition. But even those who still might think that measure wrong, must be convinced that it was utterly impossible that this country could ever revive that horrible traffic; and all must, he conceived, be now satisfied, that every attention ought to be paid to the improvement of the condition of the black population, as far as that condition was capable of improvement. It was not his intention to detain their Lordships by a long detail of the events at Barbadoes—they were already sufficiently notorious; but he wished to say a few words as to the cause of the insurrection. The proclamation of Sir James Leith was distinguished for talent and humanity, and did honour to the head and heart of that gallant General. There it was distinctly stated, that the insurrection took place in consequence of the delusion which had prevailed among the negroes on the subject of their complete emancipation. He had besides, private communications from the several islands to the same effect. General Leith said, that the insurrection had arisen chiefly from the delusive notion that the British Legislature had determined to set the slaves free, and that he himself had been commanded to announce that determination. He had reason to believe that Sir J. Leith had not contented himself with his proclamation, but had personally communicated to many of the negroes that this was altogether a delusion. It appeared certain, then, that this delusion had prevailed among the black population of Barbadoes and other West Indian islands. As to the causes of that delution there were various opinions. Some ascribed it to the Slave Registry Bill; others ascribed it, not to the measure itself, but to the mode in which the subject had been discussed by means of the press and otherwise. He lamented that that measure had been attempted to be carried in the British Legislature, before it had been tried, whether the Colonial Legislatures might not adopt such Regulations as might be necessary to prevent the illicit importation of slaves, He must however say, that could not pretend to justify all that had been said against it. He did not mean to criticise with severity the zeal and fervour of the advocates for the measure; but, on the contrary, must say for them, that it ought to be recollected that all the violence which had appeared in the discussions did not rest with them. But on the other hand, it ought to be remembered, that all that violence did not rest with those who opposed the measure, and that they had some ground for irritation. They, and especially the Colonial Legislatures, might say, "the measure is altogether founded on reflections on us;" and therefore it was hardly to be expected that they should be peculiarly mild in their opposition. He recollected a story which he had heard, he believed, in Spain, of a shepherd having been called before a Magistrate for having killed his neighbour's dog with a short spear which is sometimes carried by the shepherds in that country. To the question from the Magistrate why he had killed the dog, the man answered, that the dog had attacked him, and that he did it in self defence. Why then, said the Magistrate, did you not defend yourself with the but end of your spear? Because, replied the shepherd, the dog ran at me with his mouth, & not with his tail. (A laugh) But as there had probably been some blameable asperity on both sides it was proper that both should assume a more conciliating disposition; and he recommended harmony and good humour to both parties. As to the Slave Registry Bill, it was founded on the supposition that the illicit importation of slaves was carried on to a considerable extent. If he were really convinced that illicit importation had been carried on to any great extent, he would have been the first to have recommended the strongest measures for its suppression, and for effectually putting down that execrable and accursed traffic. He was friendly to the measure of registry itself, but not to a registry under a law by the Parliament of Great Britain, till it had been found impossible to prevail upon the colonial legislatures to pass such a law. His opinion then was not different in principle from that of those with whom he had usually acted on this subject; the only difference was as to the mode and time. He did not say (God forbit he should) that the British Parliament had no right to pass such a law; but he did say that Parliament ought to exercise its rights with prudence and discretion. The subject was chiefly local, and had infinitely better be left to the local legislatures; and the British Parliament ought to interfere only when all hope of having the object accomplished by the Colonial Legislatures must be abandoned. As to the delusion which had prevailed among the Black population, some had ascribed it to the missionaries. As far, however, as his information went, the delusion had not been occasioned by the diffusion of religious knowledge among the Black population; and indeed how could the diffusion of religious knowledge have any such effect? On the contrary, he was of opinion that the diffusion of religious knowledge among them would be one great means of their improvement. It was important, however, that religion should be introduced among them in the shape in which it was professed by the masters; for, otherwise, such was the state of the negro mind, that they would conceive that they got—he did not mean to speak with improper levity—an inferior article in the way of religion, unless that which was taught him was the same with that which was professed by the master. This plan was upon which the Moravian missionaries, acted, he believed; and it had been attended with the best results. In presenting, then, an address on the subject of the late insurrection, he thought it would be proper that the subject of the general improvement of the slave population ought not to be neglected, and that it would be proper that the Prince Regent should be requested to recommend a due attention, by religious instruction and otherwise, to the improvement of the black population. He had been represented as having, in the course of the few words which he had uttered on this subject on a former occasion, said that the Legislature of Jamaica had already done all that it could do and all that could be expected. He certainly had never said any such thing; and he was sorry it should have gone forth to the world that such was his opinion. The Legislature of Jamaica had not done all that it could do, nor all that might be expected from it, though no blame attached to that Legislature for not having as yet done it. He must not omit to mention, that the grounds on which he and others had supported and panegyrized the abolition had been completely verified. They had asserted, that the effect would be to operate a considerable improvement in the condition of the black population by the means of individual interests; and if they looked at the general treatment of the slaves, they would find that it had in point of fact been very much improved. This evidently appeared from the reports made on the subject, and especially that greater attention was paid to women in a state of pregnancy. Immediately after the abolition the black population had considerably decreased; but since that time, the decrease had become less considerable, and there was every reason to hope that it would be soon on the increase. In Tobago, particularly, great attention had been paid to the increase of the slaves, and there were in that Island two hundred slave children under the age of ten years, such were the good effects which they had anticipated from abolition; and he trusted that these effects would continue to be produced in a still more considerable degree. With respect to improvement in the moral state of the slave population he confessed that on that head he felt very considerable disappointment. They could not, perhaps, look together to laws merely for operating this desirable change: but even in the way of legislation, he was far from thinking that all had been done which might be done. More, he conceived, might have been effected, especially in point of religious instruction, which was the only way to teach the negroes a proper regard to an oath, and a proper respect for the institution of marriage. He did not conceive that there was any great reluctance on the part of the Colonial Legislatures to encourage the diffusion of religious knowledge among the negroes, and when the opinion of the British Parliament on the subject should be known, he trusted that the subject would meet with that attention which its importance deserved; and he must also say, that the Church of England had not paid that attention to it which the public had a right to expect. As to the subject of illicit importation, he did not believe that any of the West Indian islands, except Trinidad, as to which he knew nothing. The peace, however, might unquestionably facilitate such importation; and, therefore, the measure of registry, effected by the Colonial Legislature themselves was in itself proper. It was singular that the arguments on this subject had now changed side. Those who opposed the abolition, had formerly contended that illicit importation would be quite easy. This had been denied by those who supported the abolition; but at all events, from the greatest facility afforded for such a practice by the peace, he conceived that a registry would be convenient, if not necessary. There had been, in his opinion, more prejudice against a registry than the nature of the thing at all justified—(Hear, hear, hear,) thought that prejudice had probably been raised or cherished by the mode in which the matter had been conducted in this country; but at all events, whatever objection be felt to it in the Colonies, it would be well for them to consider that it would be impossible for them to refit; and if the thing was not done by them, it would be done for them; but he hoped it would be done by them, without which it would lose half its value. The Colonial Legislatures might do it much more expeditiously and safely, and much more effectually, and therefore the matter ought to be left to them. There was no good reason to think that the measure was really disagreeable to the Colonists. It was the manner and grounds of the proceeding which had produced so strong a repugnance to it; but they might still think the thing itself proper, and he trusted the measure would be carried into execution by them. He confessed there was no circumstance in his political life upon which he looked back with so much satisfaction as upon the support he had always given to the great and [illegible] measure of the abolition. The only time in which he sat as one of the Royal commissioners was when the royal assent was given to the Bill which for ever put an end to the Slave Trade, as far as concerned this country. But justice was due to all; and the further measures that might be necessary for rendering the act of abolition effectual, and for improving the condition of the negroes in the West Indies, could never be effectual without the concurrence of all; and therefore cooperation and conciliation ought to be object of all parties who wished to give full effect to the great and wise measure of the abolition. All, therefore, ought to feel that it was proper to abstain from that sort of language which could only irritate and provoke without being productive of any good effect? and if they did that, they would probably discover, that on this subject there was very little difference of opinion between them. He concluded by moving." That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that communications should be made to the Governors of the several west India colonies, expressive of his royal Highness's great displeasure at the insurrection which had taken place at the Island of Barbadoes; expressing also his surprize and regret at the erroneous opinion entertained, that it was the intention of his royal Highness, or of the Parliament, to emancipate the Negroes, and at the same time humbly praying that his royal Highness would be graciously pleased to recommend to the Colonical Authorities the adoption of such measures as might improve the moral and religious condition of the Negroes, and promote their happiness and comfort."

Earl Bathurst highly complemented the Noble Baron for his very candid and able speech. The delusion had been general amongst the black population of the west Indies, and there was hardly one of the islands from which advice of its prevalence had not been received. It was probably to be ascribed partly to those who supported, and partly to those who opposed the registry. The insurrection however, had been quelled, and he hoped that the local Legislatures were convinced that there was no disposition in Parliament unnecessarily to [illegible] additional regulations might [illegible] adopted on this subject [illegible] properly from the [illegible] supported the abolition [illegible] degree for its due [illegible], but we were now [illegible] had ceased. It was true [illegible] which our present state [illegible] destine importation [illegible] regulation. However [illegible] subjects of our [illegible] might naturally be [illegible] would be a better [illegible] other countries,

(*See Supplement.*)

2d SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1816.

*( Continued from the Supplement. )*

they had the mortification to know, that the laws of the Colonies of same other nations were superior, with respect to the slaves, to the codes of the British Colonies. He agreed however, that the improvements ought to proceed from the local authorities, without which they would lose half their value. This was the real state of the question, there was no disposition in the British legislature to interfere with the local authorities. But after going from court to court, soliciting all the Powers of Europe to join us in the abolition, it was utterly impossible that the Slave Trade could ever, with any degree of honour or justice, be revived by this country; and such being the state of the case, this country must take care that, as far as it was itself concerned, the abolition be carried into complete effect. He did not believe, however, that there was any disposition in the Colonies to violate the law by the continuation of the traffic, nor did he suppose that a clandestine importation was carried on in them. Indeed, he believed that no such thing existed, but he thought that some steps should be taken to make up for the difference between our power of preventing it now, and what it was in time of war.

The Duke of Sussex observed, that after what had been already said, a very few words from him would be sufficient. He had only to say, that his opinion in favour of the abolition and in favour of such measures as might be necessary to carry it into complete effect, remained unaltered. He fully agreed, however, in the principle, that the measure of registry ought to be left to the local authorities, and that the British Parliament ought not to interfere till all hope from the local authorities were abandoned.

After a few words in explanation from Lord Holland, the motion was put and carried nemadis.

## HOUES OF COMMONS.

JUNE, 25th 1816.

### ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Report of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the Regulations of Foreign States, relative to Roman Catholics, was brought up.

On the question that it should lie on the table,

Sir J. C. Hippisley said a few words as to the course of inquiry which the Committee had thought it advisable to pursue, and gave a short account of the substance of the Report. In the Committee, he stated, that there had only been one dissenting voice, and the reason assigned for it was to the principle of the inquiry, which appeared to assume that of legislating on the principles of Foreign States. He regretted that the Report of the Committee had not been more comprehensive. There was very great occasion to regret the delusion practised upon almost the whole of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, relative to restrictions on the nomination of Bishops, and he hoped that the result of the inquiry which was now terminated, would be totally to remove the deception, by shewing the regulations which all Foreign States had found it necessary to adopt.

Mr. Canning.—Not having been in the House when the Committee, whose labours were now produced, had been moved for, nor at that other period of the present session, when the great question itself had been brought forward. he was desirous of stating, in a few words, his concurrence in the course which the Hon. Gentleman had pursued, and also of declaring his own unaltered opiuion on the question to which the inquiry which had been instituted referred. Having beeu one of a great majority, which on a former occasion prevented the pu pose of the Honourable Baronet from being carried into execution, he was desirous of shewing the difference between that period and the present. Then the measure proposad would have had the effect of impeding the progress of a Bill before the House; and rather than delay a Bill of such consequence in its progress, he had no hesitation in declining the information which the Honourable Baronet had it in his power to give. But on the present occasion the Hon. Baronet could not have a warmer supporter than himself; nor had he the least hesitation in saying further, that the information contained in the report was necessary to the having the question fully understood; and it ought to be fully understood before it was carried. For deeply as they were all interested in the final settlement of the question, that settlement could only be valuable in so far as it was founded on the firm conviction and cordial assent of all parties. The Catholics of Ireland had not only objected to the modifications and conditions which the House might wish to annex to the boon sought for by the Catholics; but it had been argued by them, that the proposing such conditions was a singular proceeding in this country, and that Catholics were subjected to no such conditions in no other country on earth. This erroneous belief was but too often accompanied by one from another quarter, that no two religious could exist together in perfect tolerance and harmony. He was anxious that this question should be now finally settled, not on the romantic notion, that with it every feeling of animosity would at the same time be settled; but because he believed that the question was one, without the settlement of which no other evil could be radically cured; it was not only an evil in itself, but it was made the pretext for many more, and it aggravated them all; and the settlement of the question must be the introduction to and accompaniment of every measure leading to the perfect tranquilization of Ireland, (Hear, hear.) The documents appended to the Report, would shew that the conditions which had been proposed in this country, fell far short of what every other country, whether Catholic or Protestant, thought it necessary to adopt for its safety. It had happened to him to be a few weeks ago in a part of Europe, stated in many publications which he had read, to contain the seeds of bitter presecution of the Protestants, on the part of the Catholics. He found no marks of the existence of any such persecution; but he had found what was so little known in this country, that Protestants were not only tolerated, but in every respect on an equal footing with their Catholic fellow subjects, and even seemed to have more than their proportion of honours and employment. He alluded to the department of the Gironde, which contained a population of 514,000, of whom the Protestants amounted to 30,000, or one seventeenth of the whole. Of the seven Members of the Chamber of Deputies returned by the Department, one was a Protestant. Of the five Councillors of the Prefecture, one also was a Protestant. Of twenty-four Members of the Municipal Administrations, five were Protestants. In another Council at Bordeaux, seven were Protestants. While he was there, he happened to see a procession, where the first person was the Catholic Bishop of the district, next to whom walked a Protestant Clergyman. During his abode there, it happened that several of the principal inhabitants of the province were raised to the rank of Nobility, and amongst the number, his own Banker, who was a Protestant, received a patent of Nobless, besides another Protestant, and of four other patents bestowed in the Department since the accession of the Government in question, three were to Protestants, and one to Catholics. All this existed without creating any convulsion, or subjecting the Protestants to any inhuman persecutions. It might indeed be said, that these acts shewed the spirit of the Government rather than that of the People; but however, as many of the Elections were by Corporations, they could not have happened if any angry religious feelings had existed. Thus, then, in Catholic countries, Protestants were more than tolerated—the two religions were harmonized. On the other hand, the danger of admitting into office persons professing a religion which was not the dominant one, were shewn to be completely fallacious. His own views of the question remain unaltered, or if altered, was thus—that he was more and more convinced of the expediency of the measure. It was not as a partisan of the Irish Catholics, but for the peace of the Empire, that he wished the concessions to be made with such modifications as should be thought necessary for the final settlement of the question. To this settlement the labours of the Hon. Baronet would much contribute.

Sir H. Parnell observed, that the Catholics said, that as it was an object to control the influence of the Pope, they had proposed election by the Chapters, and a concordatum with the Pope to carry the measure into effect, and thereby to assimilate the Irish Catholics to those of some other States, and to bring back an ancient mode of discipline which might produce the best effects in Ireland. A plan of this nature had been sanctioned respecting the Church of France, and was now acted upon in different countries—in Switzerland, for instance, respecting the Bishop of Coire; and in Prussia, where the Prelates were elected by the Chapters. The Irish Catholic Bishops themselves had now proposed it, and had receded from their opinion in 1808, which was against any alteration whatever. He hoped the House would meet this proposition with a conciliatory spirit, accompanying it with such securities as wisdom might point out.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that Parliament had not, and could not enter into the particular questions about the election of Prelates, and matters of the Catholic Church, Ecclesiastical and Spiritual. In some views of the question he had no objection to the Catholic Chapters choosing Bishops in the way that our bishops are chosen: but the way proposed he could not consider as satisfying the principle. It did not appear a sufficient substitute. It was desirable to know well who the individuals were that were to be chosen, either by the Chapter, or in another mode. He was desirous to have authenticated information on all the material points connected with this involved subject, and was much obliged to the Honourable Baronet. He had no doubt of the benefit of the labours of the Committee, and that they would shew the Catholics that Government had no idea of doing any thing to throw a stain on their religion. The Report, he thought, would do great good, and relieve disturbed minds in Ireland; so that no fair and rational man should doubt that the regulations contemplated were inconvenient or unjust.

Mr. Horner could not help congratulating the Catholics on what he had heard with so great satisfaction, the sentiments expressed by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning). When he coupled those sentiments which the Right Honourable Gentleman had just delivered with the circumstance of his recent accession to the Administration, he felt convinced that the Right Honourable Gentleman would not have expressed his increased sense of the importance of a final settlement of the question, unless he had come to a distinct understanding on the subject with the other Gentlemen who composed that Administration. And he felt this conviction the more strongly, when he called to remembrance the very manly grounds on which the Right Honourable Gentleman stated, some time ago, that he had declined acceding to the same Administration. He hoped, therefore, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had not delivered his sentiments on this occasion merely as a Member of Parliament; that in the next Session the question would not come before the House as usual, merely in consequence of Petitions from the Catholics, but that it would be taken up in the only way in which it ought to be, namely, that the measure of Emancipation would be formally and officially brought in by those who held the most prominent place in the Councils of the Country, and that they would no longer have to witness that trifling which, year after year, had been displayed—of men filling the highest situations of the Government, noiding out this as a measure of the most vital importance,—declaring that no measure with regard to Ireland was likely to be attended with any good effect, if it was not carried,—that Ireland could not otherwise be tranquillized—and yet leaving a measure of such vital importance to the country, to be brought forward, not by themselves, but by those who could not have the same weight with themselves, and whose efforts could not, therefore, be expected to be attended with the same success. The Right Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to allude to another topic, which had little or no connection with the present subject, for what reason it was not so easy to see,—the situation of the Protestants of the South of France. Who had ever said, that the Protestants were persecuted at present in the part of France, which the Right Hon. Gentleman had mentioned? But did he take upon himself to undervall the evidence which had been given of the existence of the most severe persecution of the Protestants in another quarter of France. No one ever said, that there had been any persecution in the Department of the Gironde, but in the Department of the Gard.—(Hear, hear!) Neither had it been said, that that persecution was carried on by the French Government, but by the lower orders of Catholics against their Protestant fellow-subjects. Yet though the Government had not themselves carried on the persecution; it was stated, and justly stated, that it had not done its duty in taking those measures which would have put a stop to it.

Mr. Canning explained. He said he had merely alluded to the part of France which he mentioned, namely, the Department of Gironde.

After a few words from Sir J. C. Hippisley, the Report, with the Appendix, was ordered to be printed.

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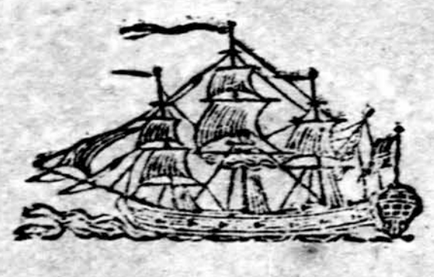

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